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VOL. IV. NO. 96 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April.				
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	3000	....	....
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	6000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd May	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
6th "	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th "	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Sankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
19th April	Gifford Castle ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
20th "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.
20th "	Tuticorin ..	Dubai, Bahrein and Koweit extra
21st "	Dwarka ..	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail.
*21st "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*25th "	Lluga ..	Karachi Coasting.

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4160	18th April	29th April
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	21st April	30th April.
Yebashi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru	Y Kobayashi	4625	5th May	16th May
Totomi Maru	U, Tazaka	9412	15th May	27th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	8th March	8th April
Chosen Maru ..	3016	S. Yamane	20th April	1st May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	27th April	6th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Tiles, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	902	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply :—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one *anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDABAD.—Shia Surajmal Chunilal.
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JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warri
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	Wm. Kelso	6th May 1916
S.S. Massilia	5091	Waters	16th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez ..	420	630
Bombay to Cairo ..	435	660
Bombay to Port Said ..	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool ..	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow ..	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. H. A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CORNAGLIA'S
EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Peking	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

P. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	£562,500
Reserve Fund ..	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ..	£1,200,000
Reserve ..	£1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

28, Biahopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S	Foochow
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau
Delhi	Sourabaya	(North China)
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Haiphong	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Manila	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Cebu	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ..	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Ylollo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate.
3549
3549

WANTED

WANTED—A CLERK writing good hand and able to type. Portuguese or Hindoo preferred. Apply to Box No. 831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3911

WANTED—One L.M.S., for a charitable dispensary at Bombay. Experienced men should only apply, stating terms, to Mr. S. K. POTDAR c/o Cheniram Jesraj, 393, Kalkadevi. 3919

WANTED by a Japanese gentleman an European lady to teach French three times a week. Apply with salary wanted to Box No. 832 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3913

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mansil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Cumballa Hill.—WANTED—Two ASSISTANT NURSES and two PROBATIONERS having good knowledge of English. Apply with copies of testimonials to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3912

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with
The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK on Rs. 40pp. m., on the temporary establishment.

The applicant must have 3 years experience in the accounts work of an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer's or Executive Engineer's office, Buildings and Roads.

Apply with copies of testimonials to
A. C. R. E.
3884 Poona District M.W.S.

FOR SALE.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 11 Gents Black Box Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, hark tanned leather soles sown on. Sizes 6 to 10. A reliable dressy boot. Price Rs. 6.8 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—65 pairs R80, Ladies Black Glace Kid Twin and Trinity Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsown. Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6. Sale price Rs. 4.12 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—9 Pallavaram, Madras.

THE following articles were purchased as there was no public supply and are now sold as power is available from the Electric Company.

24 D.C. 110 volts. full size Cromptons ceiling fans, enamelled white with 3 lights oxidised silver electrolier and regulator as good as new; price Rs. 100 each.

5. Table fans 110 volts. price Rs. 30 each.

2. 5000 C.P. arc lamps 110 volts. Price Rs. 100 each.

6. 300 C. P. arc lamps price Rs. 30 each. (Arc lamps are hardly used.)

200. Electric bulbs 110 volts. 16, 25 & 50 C P. with metal filament. Rs. 100 for the lot.

1. Crompton's 150—110 volts. D. C. Do. ampere shunts interpoled dynamo with regulator 1,100 R.P.M. Price Rs. 500.

1. Cromptons 110 volts. 55 ampere shunt dynamo with regulator Rs. 400.

1. Complete set E.P.S. accumulator 370 ampere hours 60 cells, 110 volts. with switch board by Crompton in excellent condition. Price Rs. 2,500.

1. Blackstone 10 B.H.P. oil engine. Price Rs. 700.

1. M. & P. Convertor, set-dynamo D. C. 110—150 volts. 60 amperes and motor A. C. 11 B.H.P. 400 volts. 3 phase; ordered last year. Price Rs. 1,600.

1. M. & P. 2 chamber high lift turbine pump 120 gallons p.m. at 110 ft. head coupled to D. C. 8 B.H.P. motor totally enclosed. Excellent condition with starter and board for motor. Price Rs. 1,600. Reasonable offers will be considered. Apply to AMBALAL SARAPHAI AHMEDABAD.
3910

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695

LOTUS BRAND.—Mangoes-choicest, delicious, refreshing and invigorating, 2½ lb. tins. Try and be convinced. Trade-terms special. PRESERVING CO., Malda. 3914

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.
3661

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1916-1917 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board on the 20th June, 1916, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Gond Saraswat Brahmin Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government. Applications are invited, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th June, 1916. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges may also apply. All applications must be made on forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar scholars also.

DINKAR S. VARDE,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships,
Advisory Board.

Anand Kanan,
Harvey Road, Grant Road, P. O.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916. 3915

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR DEVCHAND, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, copper and brass Merchant. ..... Deceased.

NATHALAL DAMODAR, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gulalwady, outside the Fort, one of the two sons of the said deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of April, 1916.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
3918 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PANDYA CHHAGANLAL JESHANKER, late of Visnagar Nagar Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, widower formerly a Jewellery Broker. ..... Deceased.

Bai MAHALUXMI, daughter of MANILAL CHHAGANLAL and widow of NATVARLAL AMRATLAL, of Visanagar Hindu Inhabitant, the sole executrix according to the tenor of the said Will, at present residing at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort. ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of April, 1916.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
3917 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to 31st May 1916 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the following boats belonging to the Collector of Salt Revenue: —

No.	Name.	Description.	When built.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tonnage.	Draft.
1	Eagle	Lateen Rig	1877	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	37	4′ 6″ Ford. 5′ 0″ Aft.
2	Evelyn	Do.	1891	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
3	Falcon	Do.	1876	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	36	3′ 0″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
4	Osprey	Fore and Aft rigged Schooner.	1873	45′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	24	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
5	Petrel	Lateen Rig	1877	35′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	10	4′ 0″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
6	Seagull	Do.	1877	55′ 0″	12′ 0″	..	36	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
7	Swallow	Do.	1898-99	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
8	Pilot	Country Rigging	1877	47′ 2″	11′ 6″	3′	13	3
9	Thana Gig	Do.	1902	27′ 5″	6′ 5″	2′	3	1¼

Purchaser must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within fortnight of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender; balance within a fortnight of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the launch resold.

Application to view the vessel may be made to the Staff Officer of this Yard.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th April 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai KESSERBAI, widow of the late CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY and Mr. JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS the executors of the Will with Codicil thereto of the late Mr. CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHAI, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of inheritance sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to ay such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate at Nepean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 19,761 (nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-one) square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573 and 104A New Nos. 2736 and 1137 Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 Street Nos. 74 and 76 Nepean Sea Road and bounded on the North by the Property of the late Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji on the South by the property formerly belonging to Jamsetji Cursetji Batliboi on the West by the sea and on the East by Nepean Sea Road and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Chubildas Lulloobhoy and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the executors of the said Chubildas Lulloobhoy and their tenants.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1916.

WADIA GHANDI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CHOSEN MARU" having arrived on the 19th instant from Japan via Hongkong and Singapore, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise, they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI.
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th April, 1916.

THE DEVI ANNAPURNA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, that a General Meeting of the members (i. e. holders of shares fully paid up) of the above named Company will be held at Hirabag, Kandewadi near Cawasji Patel Tank Road, on Sunday, the 28th day of May, 1916, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of having an Account laid before them together with a Report showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidators.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1916.

H. S. NAYAK,
GAJANAN VINAYEK,
3909 Liquidators.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 24th instant those days being public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th April 1916. 3706

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJIBHOY HAJI VAZIR, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them, or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift sale, mortgage, lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those three several pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages tenements buildings and other structures standing thereon, situate at Parel Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 460 square yards or thereabouts little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with adjoining land under Collector's Old No. 134. Collector's New No. B/13644. Old Survey No. 329. New Survey No. 3/3593 and assessed by the Assesor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 7519, Street No. 9 and Ward No. 7520, Street No. 10 and bounded as follows on the North South and East by private Roads or ways and on the West by the property of Miya Mahomed Haji Ganny which said messuages and hereditaments are in the occupation of tenants of the said Hajibhoy Haji Vazir.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1916.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
3916 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.
Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY EMBROIDERED GOODS, CHINA SILK PIECES, ENGLISH SHIRTS AND COLLARS, CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1916 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., auctioneers and agents, will sell by public auction at their premises at the risk and on account of the gentlemen concerned:—

JEWELLERY:—Pearl and diamond (real and imitation) ornaments including necklaces, bangles, bracelets, finger-rings ear-rings, shirt and collar buttons, etc., etc.

EMBROIDERED GOODS.—Sarees of various borders, laces, fancy needlework in gold and silver threads, china silk pieces, of various lengths and useful for coats etc., shirts and collars, best English-make to suit all sizes, clocks and watches, drawing room and office clocks and silver watches.

Goods on view at the show rooms.

Buyers will have to pay 25 per cent advance of the price of goods bought at the auction sale.

For further particulars see or apply.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—St. Hermann Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street,

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET, BHUSARI MOHOLLA WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Mr. Abdul Tayab Abdul Hussein in his personal capacity and as the administrator of the property and credits of Babuji Abdul Hussein deceased, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell the undermentioned property by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 20th day of April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Mr. Sorabji Khursedji Sethna is the Fazandar and whereof the annual rent is Rs. 4-8-3, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Bhusari Mohalla otherwise called Baloo Sarang Street, without the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12 feet 6 inches in breadth and 89 feet in length be the same a little more or less and forming a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 135 and Street No. 148-150 and bounded on or towards the east by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Bora Hussonali Dawoodbhoy and Jafferalli Bankees Dallal and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulabhoy Faizzoolabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Kanga and Sayani at their office, situate at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

Auctioneers,
Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Jewellery, Furniture, Iron Safes, Old China Vases, Persian Rich Carpets etc.

Messrs. K. A. Readymoney & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction TO-DAY the 20th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at Green Street Fort, teakwood, single and double almirahs, dumbwaiters, bookstands, hatstands, fancy tile teapoys, rocking chairs, easy chairs, tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, rich Persian carpets, leather lined sofas, cash boxes, jewel, boxes iron safes dining table, dining chairs, old china vases, satsuma vases, flower pots, burnis, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.
TO-NIGHT. THURSDAY 20th At 9-30.
"FAUST"
FRIDAY 21st
NO PERFORMANCE
Saturday Special Matinee
5 p. m. "CARMEN"
9-30 "LA BOHEME"
Puccini.
Cast:—Mdslles. Gonsalez, Russ, Sig. Filipini Cacialli and Lois.
SUNDAY, 23rd MATINEE
5 p. m. "RIGOLETTO"
9-30 "LA GIOCONDA"
(Poncielli.)
Cast:—Sig. Capelli, Cacialli, Filipini, Mdslles. Derevers, Visoni and Russ.
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
Matinee:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & 8 Ans.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
A Complete and High Class Film Programme.
A MAGNIFICENT 3 ACT DRAMA.
"MISJUDGED"
Starring Herbert Rawlinson, the famous Anglo-American Broadway Star.
COMEDY CARTOONS. NEW WAR MAPS.
The world's greatest film comedians
"FATTY AND MABEL"
1,000 feet of unadulterated laughter.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALAMBO II IN OLYMPIA
From Friday 21st.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.
Every Evening at 6-45 & 10.

CINEMA SHOWS AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE ARE PLANNED ON LINES OF SOBRIETY BENEFICIAL TO THE PUBLIC SO THOSE WITH STRONG RELIGIOUS BELIEFS CAN SAFELY ATTEND ON HOLY DAYS.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT PROGRAMME:

"THE BELOVED VAGABOND"

A romance of great dramatic power showing the beauties and fascination of life in the open air on the Great Gay Road.

WONDERFUL SCENERY IN COLOUR!
SPLENDID ACTING BY STAR CAST!!

"WILFUL WALLOPS FOR WEALTH"

A film showing how the two "Starlight" tramps get into difficulties through undertaking to interfere with other people's affairs.

EQUESTRIAN ACTS BY THE WORLD'S SMALLEST HORSEMEN."

Three tiny circus children perform wonderful feats in the ring.

"A DAY ON A BOY SCOUTS' FARM".
and "DEFENDERS OF THE EMPIRE",

Glimpses into the training of young Britons as farmers and sailors.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

EASTER TREAT.

Prizes will be given at both shows on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Each of the entrance tickets will be marked with letters A.B.C.D. or E. During the interval one of these letters will be drawn and holders of tickets with the winning letter could exchange them for a box of chocolates in the Garden during or at the close of the show. One out of every five patrons is sure to win a prize. The maximum number of prizes will be Boxes 35, Stalls 65, Dress Circle 20, Balcony 30 and Gallery 80.

SALAMBO II IN OLYMPIA
From Friday 21st.

OLYMPIA
THE
ROMANY'S REVENGE
5,000 FEET.
The most Thrilling and Pathetic Drama
AND
SUBMARINE
4th Part.
The first and only Picture Photographed under the Sea.
Phone 1266. SANDHURST ROAD

SALAMBO II IN OLYMPIA
From Friday 21st.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL OFFERS

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

"The biggest and best serial yet."

"THE CONSPIRATORS" | "THE WIRELESS DETECTIVE"

More Thrilling and Exciting than any of the Previous Episodes

ALSO

1. BIRDS AT HOME ..Scientific.
2. POLICE DOG ..Comic Cartoon.
3. PATHE'S GAZETTE Topical.
4. HOT STUFF Starlight Comic

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.—MATINEE—Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 18th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	100
" " Imports	..	15,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.90+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	11.12+6
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..May	11.91+7
	July	12.06+6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..May / July	Closed.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's opening price	
April	7.69	
April May	7.67	
May-June	7.67	
June-July	7.65	
July-Aug.	7.63	
Aug.-Sept	7.57	
Sept.-Oct	7.49	—1
Oct.-Nov.	7.45	
Nov.-Dec.	7.42	
Dec.-Jan.	7.39	
Jan.-Feb	7.37	
Feb.-Mar	7.38	
Mar.-Apl.	7.38	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 18th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	7.69—1	
April-May	7.68	Unchgd.
May-June	7.68	
Jun.-July	7.65	
July-Aug	7.63	—1
Aug.-Sep	7.57	
Sep.-Oct	7.51	+1
Oct.-Nov.	7.47	
Nov.-Dec.	7.42	
Dec.-Jan.	7.39	—1
Jan.-Feb.	7.37	
Feb.-Mar.	7.37	—2
Mar.-April	7.38	—2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11.11+1
July	11.24 unchgd.
November	10.93—2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..5.75
" " Fully Good	..	..5.90
" " Fine	..	..6.05
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	..6.10
" " Fine	..	..6.40
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	..7.50
" " "Fully Good"	..	..7.65
" " "Fine"	..	..7.80
" Scinde, Good	..	..5.70
" " Fully Good	..	..5.85
" " Fine	..	..6.00

(+5)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	21,000
Futures at New York May	11.94+9
Futures at New York July	12.08+9
Spot Cotton at New York	12.10+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	Holiday
Futures at New Orleans May	Holiday
Futures at New Orleans July	Holiday
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	63¾

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, April 18th.

The tone of Manchester Cloth Market is steady, improving and broadening with Indian Cloth inquiry. The tone of yarns is without any change and little more doing.

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	30—7/16—⅛

Closing Tone of Silver:—Profit taking. Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	..4 9/16	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16	
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..	5	Unchgd.
" " " " 6 " ..	5½	
Interest day to day loans	4	
" 7 day market loans	4	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 107,000	
Consols 2½ %	57 5/16	
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	53¾	
Indian Steck 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅞	Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	28.30+.05	

WAR LOANS.

London, April 18th.

4½% 1925—1928.. ..	£87¾+¼
3½% 1925—1945.. ..	£96+⅞ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 18th.

WHEAT.

Indian Wheat—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs. Mar.-April Nominal. Unchgd. 62

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers unchgd. 66/6

Victorian / New South Wales } April. Sellers 67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June Buyers Unchgd. 50/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May. London. Buyers 73/6

Toria Rapeseed.—Firmer. Sellers 64/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May 73+6d.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid. 70/6+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull Sellers, 13/5/0+15s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£134+1
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£128+1
Copper Braziers	£148+2
Yellow Metal	16 unchgd.
Hard Spelter Nominal	72½+2½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 Unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-10 0+2s. 6d.

FREIGHT.

Coals; Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October. 19/3+9d.

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October 19/4½+9d.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. 21/3+9d.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct. 21/4½+9d.

Tone.—Excited.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May. Sellers. 2/11½—¼

Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. 3/2½—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 19.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 259½ but has since advanced Rs. 6-7 owing to free purchases by bazaar speculators.

There has been some enquiry for July Akolas, but nothing of importance has been reported.

At Colaba the market opened with Broach 266. Ready cotton is in poor demand.

Good Broach, April 266.
Fine Akolas May 238.
Fine Akola, July 241.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	.. .. ..			260/1	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	214½		..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	215	205	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	.. ..	210	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	.. ..	227	216	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat		247	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	.. ..	247	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.	.. ..	235.6	..	..	"
" "	.. ..	239	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	219/0	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	.. ..	263	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns	.. ..	..	..	274	A/May "
M.G. "	.. ..	..	..	231	"
H.G. Compta	.. ..	..	..	290	"
M.G. Bijapore	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. ..	..	..	283	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th April, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	216	..	25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
	228	219	206	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	217	..	..	May
	..	221	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	211	201	..	Ready
	..	207	..	..	May
Khandesh M.G.)	..	229	217	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	May
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	230	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	251	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kghm.	..	239	231	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	239	..	..	May
	..	242	..	..	July
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	249	232	..	Ready
	..	258	..	..	May
Dharmsagam Poolgaum (M.G.	..	242	231	..	Ready
	..	241	..	..	May
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	244	230	..	Ready
	..	242	..	..	May
Nagpore	..	251	243	..	Ready
Kanpti (M.G.)	..	250	..	..	May
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	251	243	..	Ready
	..	260	..	..	May
	..	269	265	264	Ready
	..	266	265	264	April
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	May
	..	..	..	..	..
Surat (M.G.)	..	262	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Nathia (M.G.)	..	225	213	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	300	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	May/June
	..	..	..	305	Ready
Dawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	288	May/June
	..	..	..	300	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	284	May/June
	..	..	..	279	May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	310	Ready

Compta (M.G.)	.. .. ..	294 May/June
Miraj M. G.	.. .. ..	312 Ready
	.. .. ..	300 May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND P UCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th April 1916:—

Cotton	12,679 Bales.
Wheat	28,619 cwts.
Linseed	50,232 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,975 "
Ginjellyseed	5,461 "
Poppyseed	2,079 "
Groundnuts	5,920 "
Castorseed	33,992 "
Rice	5,512 "
Myrabollams	19,297 "
Cottonseed	3,418 "
Mowraseed	509 "
Gram	14,000 "
Joowar	12,531 "
Maize	175 "
Barley	12,540 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay April 19th—4 p m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 14 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	36 0 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	33 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 5 0	4 11 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 13 0
Linseed May	8 2 9

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6.14, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16 June.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	198
60 d-s Hongkong	153
Do. Shanghai	214½
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26.8-9
Australian Do.	25-8-0
Bombay Do.	25-6.0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15.8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market witnessed fair fluctuations to-day. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares showed a considerable degree of revival in prices and the closing tone was very firm.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai stood almost stationary at Rs. 465.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,12½ to Rs. 1,150, Madhavji from Rs. 1,420 to Rs. 1,445, Central India from Rs. 2,240 to Rs. 2,260 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,692½ to Rs. 1,705.

Currimbhai stood steady at Rs. 252½, Crescent at Rs. 117½, Indore Maiwas at Rs. 281½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 160.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 270 and Emperor Edwards at Rs. 427½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 146 and Rs. 147. Deferred opened at Rs. 590 but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 612½ (buyers).

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,370 to Rs. 1,425.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 560. Central Provinces at Rs. 113.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 245.

Alcock and Ashdowns declined to Rs. 515.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 81¾.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

At the share market to-day both jute and coal shares ruled somewhat easier, and business was not at all brisk. A holiday feeling generally prevailed. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 16, 16/8, Budreechuck 10/12, 11, Central Dharmabad 12/12, Govindpore 10/8, 10/12, Parasia 1/12, Raneegunge 30/8, Singaran (a) 5/10, Singaran (b) 5/12, Teetulmuri 12/12.

Jute:—Albion (prefs) 123, Auckland 166, Budge Budge 410, 405, Barnagore (ord) 95, Empire (ord) 35/4, 34/12, 35, Fort William (ord) 128, Clive 120, 120/8, 121, Kamarhaty (ord) 342/8, Kanknarrah (ord) 457, 458, 459, Kanknarrah (prefs) 107, Kelvin (ord) 453, 454, 44,46, Northbrook (ord) 32, Reliance (ord) 216.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbutta 202, 203, Hooloungoorie 204., 205.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co., 6 per cent. (prefs) 102, Gondalpara Jute debentures 102/8, Mengkibol Rubber 18.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th April, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th April, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	22,12,300	44,81,700
A. D. C. Rly. ..	55,100	1,05,000
B. K. Rly ..	4,000	8,500
C. B. Rly. ..	10,200	21,100
Total ..	22,81,600	46,15,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th April, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	17,98,748	39,08,475
A. D. C. Rly. ..	45,164	90,994
B. K. Rly. ..	2,232	3,983
C. B. Rly. ..	4,140	8,233
Total ..	18,50,284	40,11,685
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 4,13,552	+ 5,72,525
A. D. C. Rly.	+ 9,933	+ 14,206
B. K. Rly. .	+ 1,768	+ 4,517
C. B. Rly. .	+ 6,060	+ 12,857

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for first 8 days ending 15th April, 1916..	13,900	27,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th April, 1915 ..	6,621	13,810
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 7,279	+ 13,390

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th April, 1916. ..	2,700	5,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th April, 1915. ..	1,653	3,807
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 1,047	+ 1,393

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, On the 19th April 1916 was 29.900 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth 36ft. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth Still. ft.
	Apl.			Apl.		
Thur.	20	0 59a	29 4	20	m 6 11	12 11
					6 47a	18 0
Fri.	21	m 0 46	27 7	21	m 6 49	14 0
		1 43a	29 0		7 30a	16 7
Sat.	22	m 1 28	26 11	22	m 7 30	14 7
		2 30a	28 4		8 18a	19 3
Sun.	23	m 2 15	26 7	23	m 8 15	7 8
		3 25a	27 7		9 23a	19 11
Mon.	24	m 3 18	25 2	24	m 9 16	16 10
		4 31a	26 9		11 1a	20 1
Tues.	25	m 4 33	24 5	25	m 10 36	18 1
		m 5 43a	26 3			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
" 20 (Thursday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 21 (Friday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 22 Saturday)	" 6h. 17m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 23 (Sunday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Monday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 6h. 58m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h 51-3m, p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-2h, p.m; First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h, 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee, 21st 5-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 25th, 4h. 8-3m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.762 Inc
Temperature of Air	83.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	75.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.776 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.7 "
Minimum	77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	92 Miles

In connection with the unrest among Uraon immigrant labour in the Duars tea gardens, the Special Tribunal at Jalpaiguri on Tuesday passed sentence on seven accused, one being acquitted and six receiving three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

DR. N. HALL'S HEALTH-TONER

Dr. N. Hall's Health-Toner is the best remedy for those who are suffering from general debility or are convalescent and want strength. It can be had of all Chemists and of D. CHIMANLAL and CO. Princess-street, Bombay.

Wanted Agents for Sindh and Deccan, Apply sharp.

DR. N. HALL and Co.,

3468 Ahmedabad.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The disturbed conditions in North-West India persist feebly and have caused light local rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir with a few falls in the Punjab and north Rajputana. Rainfall has continued in Assam and has spread into Upper Burma.

There have also been few isolated falls in the peninsula. Principal amounts are Lashio and Bhamo one inch; Shillong three; Khushab and Dera Ismail Khan a half, Bikaner a quarter and Hyderabad (Deccan) one.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall into United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th April 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in the east Punjab, but has become The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.22in. of rain during a duststorm. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in east Rajputana, but has become nearly normal over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.98in. of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust or thunder-storms have occurred in north-west India but Bikaner is the only station reporting precipitation of importance. Thunderstorms accompanied with fairly heavy rain have been reported also from Hyderabad and Cochin. The unsettled conditions in north-west India are extending eastwards. Weather has become unsettled also in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula.

Some dust or thunder-storms may occur in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United and the Central Provinces and a few thunderstorms in the Deccan and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a m. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.2	66.0	38	..	7.81	—3.54
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	86.1	72.4	67	..	5.44	1.89
Muskat	93.1	77.9	33	..	9.36	—5.68
Do: (18th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.0	71.7	57	..	0.86	—0.77
Rawalpindi	88.4	62.9	72	..	7.18	—2.47
Lahore	94.0	69.3	57	0.04	9.00	—2.72
Hissar	104.5	76.7	33	..	9.44	..
Ambala	98.7	70.3	64	0.04	1.16	—1.61
Delhi	101.7	76.7	47	0.02	1.65	—1.35
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.9	80.8	33	..	0.70	—1.02
Mainpur	102.8	78.1	72	..	1.00	—1.47
Jhansi	104.4	82.4	30	..	0.76	—1.32
Cawnpore	100.0	73.9	47	..	0.60	—1.53
Allahabad	101.4	78.8	44	..	1.61	—1.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.5	71.0	48	..	0.05	—1.17
Karachi	87.9	75.2	53	..	0.20	—1.39
Ajmer	†	80.4	34	..	0.05	—1.35
Jaipore	104.7	77.1	35	0.09	0.33	—1.23
Kotah	108.8	82.8	15	..	0.05	—1.18
Mount Abu	86.6	65.9	27	..	0	—1.24
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	97.2	71.0	59	..	0	—0.53
Dwarka	86.0	78.2	81	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	84.4	78.6	84	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	104.4	69.8	53	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	102.0	76.0	75	..	0.01	—0.64
Surat	97.7	77.6	64	..	0	—0.97
Ahmedabad	107.2	73.6	58	..	0	—0.41
Deesa	107.7	72.9	71	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	103.0	78.2	51	..	0.06	—0.75
Indore	101.1	78.1	41	..	1.14	0.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.1	75.3	27	..	1.09	—1.64
Saugor	101.2	78.6	25	..	1.25	—1.19
Hoshangabad	105.2	80.4	34	..	1.43	—0.93
Khandwa	106.4	82.3	22	..	0.82	—0.41
Akola	109.2	85.6	22	..	1.95	—0.18
Amraoti	107.6	84.5	24	..	1.02	—1.13
Nagpur	107.9	84.7	24	..	1.48	—1.37
Chanda	109.1	86.2	22	..	0.92	—2.32
Raipur	106.0	85.0	49	..	1.25	—1.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	80.8	79	..	0.13	—0.46
Ratnagiri	87.5	80.9	66	..	0.81	0.01
Mormugao	91.4	81.6	79	..	0.39	—0.18
Karwar	90.2	81.4	81	..	1.12	—1.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	110.4	73.6	58	..	0.18	—0.72
Ahmednagar	102.3	75.5	64	0.05	2.62	1.97
Poona	101.6	75.8	63	..	0.83	—1.19
Sholapur	103.8	82.3	34	..	1.27	0.65
Bijapur	100.9	75.7	61	..	0.58	—1.28
Belgaum	96.3	69.0	78	..	2.61	—1.78
Ahmedabad	104.4	76.8	51	..	2.04	0.48
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.7	82.8	28	..	1.01	—1.19
Hyderabad	100.5	73.7	64	0.98	3.69	—0.79
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.9	78.1	71	..	8.54	4.31
Calicut	92.2	77.5	77	..	13.58	4.75
Cochin	92.7	77.6	83	0.72	13.86	—0.33
Colombo	88.8	77.1	81	0.10	38.94	5.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.1	71.7	73	..	20.76	13.50
Bellary	104.1	80.7	29	..	?	?
Cuddapah	104.3	84.2	42	..	9.48	4.40
Madras	94.7	82.0	72	..	21.24	9.45
Bangalore	94.2	70.8	66	0.03	3.96	—5.94
Coimbatore	99.7	76.3	72	..	6.76	0.01
Trichinopoly	101.4	81.3	65	..	?	?
Negapatam	93.2	80.8	70	..	24.20	—75.

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CONSULTATION 12 TO 6.

WHEAT CROP OF THE PRESIDENCY.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

A special memorandum (giving revised figures) on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1915-16, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

On an average of the five years ending 1913-14 the area under wheat in the tract dealt with in this forecast has represented some 7.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the irrigated wheat area in the British Territory has averaged 14 per cent. in the Presidency and 87 per cent. in Sind. The ratios this year are 13 and 78 per cent. respectively.

AREA.

The latest reports giving estimates up to 1st April show the total area under wheat as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	1,425,000	529,200
Sind	535,200	23,100
	1,960,200	552,300

The total amounts to 2,512,500 acres, which is 14.5 per cent. less than last year's area but about 11 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

The increase in area over that reported last month is due to the receipt of more complete information principally from Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur in the Presidency and Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar in Sind.

IRRIGATED AREA.

Of the total area under wheat about 189,000 acres in the British Districts and 173,000 acres in Native States are reported to have been helped by irrigation in the Presidency. In Sind 420,000 acres in British Territory and 23,000 acres in Native States received similar treatment.

Since the publication of the last report no rain has fallen anywhere in the Presidency and no change in the condition of the crop has been reported. As already reported the crop in Gujarat suffered from want of moisture and in Sind through deficiency of water-supply and in places through frost. In the Deccan the crop on the whole has done well. In the Karnatak it suffered somewhat from cloudy weather, untimely rains and unfavourable winds. The dry crop in the Presidency has all been harvested and the gathering of the wet crop is in progress. The Sind crop is about ready for harvest.

OUTTURN.

There has practically been no change in the percentage estimates of outturn reported last month. The total estimated outturn for the crop works out as under:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency	328,900	13[illegible]
Sind	155,600	10,[illegible]
	484,500	148,

HIGH COURT

INSOLVENCY COURT.

FIRM OF FREIGHT DEALERS.

INABILITY TO FULFIL CONTRACTS.

(Before the Hon. Commissioner in Insolvency Sir John Heaton.)

IN RE CHAGANDAS AND CO., Insolvents, *v.* KHIMJEE KESHAVJEE AND CO., Petitioners.

This was an application by the insolvents for the issue of a rule on the petitioners to show cause why the adjudication order made in the above matter be not set aside with stay of all proceedings in the meanwhile.

The Hon. Mr. M. K. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the insolvents in support of the application. Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for 28 creditors of the insolvents in support of the rule; while Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the petitioning creditors.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine in applying for the rule, stated that the firm of Chagandas and Co. belonged to a Hindu gentleman called Devkaran Nanjee who carried on the business of freight dealers in Bombay for the last 35 years, supplying freight every year to the extent of 5 or 6 lakhs of tons to the export trade of Bombay. His reputation stood as high in the market as anybody could wish his to stand. Though the question involved in arguing the rule was purely a legal one, he did not wish to make an appeal to it solely, as that might tend to be construed as an appeal "ad misericordiam." The facts were these:—When the war broke out it became impossible to obtain tonnage in any quantity in the United Kingdom or even in any ports of the Allied Powers or Neutral States. Mr. Devkaran realised that it was impossible to carry on his business under those conditions. He, therefore, gave up his business and retired from Bombay. In January, 1915, he was approached by a number of shippers and induced to resume his business as the closing of his business caused considerable inconvenience to them. He recommenced business in that month, but in November, 1915, his position became extremely difficult as the Admiralty then commenced requisitioning tonnage to a very considerable extent and the Government of India also requisitioned simultaneously an exceedingly large amount of tonnage and they assumed control of all the shipping in the Indian and all the other ports of the United Kingdom, with the result that Chagandas and Co.'s difficulties became more and more accentuated. In the course of two months Mr. Devkaran had to pay Rs. 6,00,000 to meet his engagements. In 1916 there remained a large number of contracts with the shippers to be fulfilled. Before the end of January he realised that it would be quite impossible to fulfil these contracts. He could have pleaded that he was excused from performing his part of the contract by pleading "Force Majeure" and on the ground of impossibility of performance. But he was not anxious to take any of these defences. He preferred to meet the merchants in an honourable manner.

EFFORTS AT A SETTLEMENT.

A meeting of the merchants was convened to consider what steps should be taken. A meeting was held on the 14th of January, 1916. It was not correct as stated by the petitioners in their petition that Chagandas and Co. then stated that they were unable to pay their debts. As a matter of fact there were then no debts, at least not within the meaning of the Insolvency Act. The Act required debts to be liquidated. It could not be contended that the debts at that time were liquidated debts. The petitioning creditors were at that time merely shippers and not creditors within the meaning of the Act. There were only contracts, for breach of which they might have brought an action, but it could not be said that there was any debt due to them then within the meaning of the Act.

The object of the meeting was to come to some arrangement by which the claims of shippers could be settled without any legal proceedings being taken and also to provide that, pending some arrangement being arrived at, Chagandas and Co. should not deal with or dispose of their assets and at that meeting it was also agreed that the claims of the various shippers should be based on a certain footing. This settlement was come to at the meeting only for the purpose of settling the affairs of the firm in the manner proposed by the members of the meeting.

ASSETS, Rs. 11,37,000: LIABILITIES, Rs. 60,00,000.

The petitioning creditors consented to this agreement and it was resolved to ask Messrs. Ferguson and Co. to examine the books of the firm and to report on the assets and liabilities of the firm. The position at that time was that Chagandas and Co. owed no debts. They had only obligations and if they had chosen to fight those claims in Court they could have done so. It was not true as alleged by the petitioning creditors that Chagandas and Co. then informed the petitioning creditors that they were unable to pay their debts. Messrs. Ferguson and Co. made a report on the 12th of March, stating that the firm's total assets were Rs. 11,37,000 and total liabilities assessed on the above basis amounted to Rs. 60,00,000. The Committee considered the report and the Committee intended to submit a report on the 26th of April before a meeting of the shippers. Chagandas and Co. gave every information in their power to Messrs. Ferguson and Co. and the petitioning creditors had rushed into Court in breach of their agreement. The statements made by them in their petition for the adjudication of the firm were absolutely false.

On the question of law, counsel relied on various cases and authorities to show that even if Chagandas owed any debt to the petitioning creditors they could not ask for an adjudication order after their acquiescence in the agreement arrived at between the creditors and Chagandas and Co.

RULE ISSUED.

At this stage, Mr. Strangman said that he had no objection to a rule being issued and interim stay of proceedings being granted, provided the rule was heard by his Lordship on Friday week. After some arguments his Lordship issued the rule and made it returnable on the 1st of May, with interim stay of all proceedings in the meanwhile.

MUSLIM GIRL'S SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Amongst the successful candidates at the last Cambridge senior local examination is Begum Sultan, eldest daughter of the editor of "Hablul Matin." She is the first Muslim girl to pass this examination and is only 14 years of age. She has never been in any school, but was educated exclusively at home in strict purdah. The girl is also fully conversant with the Urdu language and is proficient in Persian.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Magnus Kruger alias W. Wayne, a Norwegian, with escaping from legal custody. Superintendent Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department prosecuted while Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was arrested on Monday evening, by Inspector Favel in consequence of a telegram received by the Commissioner of Police that the accused was wanted at Calcutta where there were several charges against him. The accused was placed before Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who ordered Mr. Favel to release him on a bail of Rs. 10,000. Subsequently Mr. Favel took him at his request to a gentleman at the Taj Mahal Hotel, but the latter declined to stand security for him. He then asked Mr. Favel to let him go to a room there to see his wife and children. Mr. Favel allowed him to do so, but as the accused did not return in a few minutes as promised, Mr. Favel went into the room and missed him. Mr. Favel arrested him at the docks on Tuesday. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Chief Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Basir Sota and Subrati Dulla, with selling one grain and with possessing three grains of cocaine without a license.

It was proved that Mr. Talyarkham went to Bapty Road on Monday night last and sent a bogus customer to the accused, when the first accused received the money and the second accused handed over the cocaine. The accused were then arrested and searched and three grains of cocaine were found in the possessing of the second accused.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced both the accused; the first was given six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second eight months.

HIDDEN PLAGUE.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT THE EVIL.

A letter signed by Lord Sydenham, President of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, Sir Thomas Barlow, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and other distinguished members of the executive, has been issued to the effect that the investigations of the Royal Commission have shown that these diseases can be successfully combated, and in time eliminated, by the prompt application of the methods of modern medical science.

"But this achievement, which would put an end to an immense amount of misery and suffering, and would powerfully operate in increasing the efficiency of the population and in relieving its financial burdens, can be accomplished only by the action of Government in providing the necessary facilities for treatment, and by the spread of knowledge among the medical profession and the general public.

"The National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases was formed in order to secure the fulfilment of these conditions, and it has already, by inaugurating lectures and in other ways, sought to draw attention to the grave danger which exists, and which will, as all experience proves, be greatly intensified when the war ends. The Council proposes now to organise a comprehensive educational campaign to combat venreal diseases in all suitable ways, and especially along the lines laid down by the Royal Commission.

"This will involve the organisation of a number of conferences and courses of lectures, and the immediate issue of an authoritative summary of the principal conclusions of the report. These and other measures will need financial support, and we earnestly hope that all who realise the vital importance of combating diseases which are gravely impairing the national vigour and inflicting heavy loss of potential population, will be willing to assist our efforts. Communications can be made to the honorary secretaries, at Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C."

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

DONORS TO THE "AFTER-CARE FUND"

The following is the list of donors up to the 19th instant, the total amount received being Rs. 5,820 while the amount required is Rs. 20,000:—

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon, Rs. 150; Mrs. N. C. Macleod, Rs. 200; Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Rs. 100; Hon. Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., Rs. 100; Mr. C. N. Wadia, Rs. 100; Colonel Lloyd Jones, Rs. 100; Captain H. J. Wallis, Rs. 25; Mr. U. A. Spencer, Rs. 20; Mr. Pherozo C. Sethna, Rs. 50; Mrs. N. N. Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr. R. N. Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Rs. 50; Sir Shapurji Broacha, Rs. 100; Miss Petit, Rs. 300; Sir Jacob Sassoon, Rs. 100; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Rs. 30; Mr. F. W. Hanson, Rs. 50; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Rs. 100; Mr. H. F. Chard, Rs. 25; Mr. G. Sagdury, Rs. 50; Mr. W. H. Brady, Rs. 50; Mr. C. D. Dady, Rs. 50; Mr. R. W. Harter, Rs. 150; Mr. R. Barlow, Rs. 100; Mr. B. H. Hewett, Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumjee, Rs. 100; Mr. T. M. Scrini, Rs. 50; Mr. Hormusji N. Khambatta, Rs. 50; and Mr. Anon, Rs. 25.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Lt.-Colonel J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., Rs. 30; A Well-Wisher, Rs. 50; Mr. G. S. Wilson, Rs. 20; Mr. J. Murat, Rs. 20; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 100; Colonel M. P. Kharegat, Rs. 100; Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Rs. 50; Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., Rs. 30; Lady Pattani, Rs. 50; Mr. A. D. Stephones, Rs. 50; Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Rs. 15; Mr. A. G. Gray, Rs. 25; Mr. W. S. Millard, Rs. 100; Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rs. 75; the Hon. Mr. R. J. Kent, Rs. 25; "A Sympathizer," Rs. 50; "X. Y. Z.," Rs. 50; "An old member of the Committee," Rs. 100; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia, Rs. 100; Sir Dorab Tata, Rs. 250; Lady Tata, Rs. 50; Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Rs. 75; Mr. B. D. Barnes, Rs. 15; Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Rs. 100; Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Rs. 75; Mr. J. Gazdar, Rs. 50; "A Sympathizer," Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Rs. 200; "A Well-Wisher" thro' Lady Willingdon, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Sulaiman H. Ibrahim, Rs. 50; Mr. J. Nissim, Rs. 50; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Rs. 50; Mr. H. Hebblethwaite, Rs. 50; Assay Office Establishment, Rs. 20; Mr. S. Calvocoressi, Rs. 10; Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Rs. 50; Mr. Purshotum Thakurdas, Rs. 50; and Mr. A. Rahimtulla Mulji, Rs. 50.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

REPORT FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1916

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer Bombay Municipality, has submitted to the Corporation his report on the health conditions of Bombay during the first quarter of 1916. According to the report, the outstanding feature of the vital statistics of the period is the increased mortality from Plague and Small-pox, both of which were epidemic, and from Respiratory Diseases, with a corresponding increase in the total mortality.

The mortality from Plague (654), though higher than in 1912 (440), 1913 (618), 1914 (643) and 1915 (99), was lower than in any other previous year and 790 less than the decennial mean of the quarter. Plague became epidemic in the week ending 26th February.

But the mortality from Small-pox (604) was the highest since 1905 (1,577) and 399 more than the decennial mean. The disease became epidemic in the week ending 29th January. The last epidemic of Small-pox occurred in 1912.

The mortality from Respiratory Diseases (2,902) was 351 higher than the decennial mean; yet the total mortality in 1916 (8,737) was lower than in the first quarter of any previous year since the appearance of Plague except 1913 (8,198) and 1915 (5,464). Of all previous years, the first quarter of 1915 alone was marked by the absence of epidemic Plague and the whole of that year was in other respects also an exceptionally favourable one and the healthiest on record. And if the mortality from Plague and Small-pox be deducted, the mortality in 1916 would appear to be lower than even in 1913.

Among the other salient features of the quarter under review may be mentioned the following:—

(i) the diminished mortality from Phthisis (404) which though slightly higher than in 1915 (344) was lower than in any other previous year;

(ii) the decreased mortality from Cholera (4) which was the lowest since 1905 except in 1915 when it was almost the same (3);

(iii) the reduced mortality from Fevers (539) which was lower than in any other previous year except 1915 (437);

(iv) the low mortality from Nervous Diseases (494) which was lower than in any other year except 1913 (465) and 1915 (328);

(v) the reduced mortality from Diarrhoeal Diseases (672) which was the lowest since 1904 (640) except 1915 (528);

(vi) an increase in the number of births registered (4,988) compared with 1915 (4,472).

COMPARISON WITH 1915.

Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915, which as already mentioned was exceptionally healthy, an increased mortality was registered from all principal causes of death. The mortality from the Diseases of the Respiratory System shows an increase of 1,331 deaths, Plague 555, Small-pox 526, Measles 148, Fever 102, Diarrhoeal Diseases 144, Nervous Diseases 166, Phthisis 60, the total resultant increase being 3,273 deaths.

The total mortality (8,737) was the lowest for the corresponding quarter of any year since 1896 (6,958) except 1913 (8,198) and 1915 (5,464).

The infant mortality (2,065) was 807 more.

The number of *live* births registered (4,988) was 516 more.

BIRTHS.

4,988 *live* births were registered in the City during the quarter, being 516 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1915, and 54 more than the decennial mean; the number is however less by 1,275 than in the previous quarter, owing largely to the exodus of families which annually takes place at the approach of the Holi festival and the Plague season.

MORTALITY.

The mortality from all causes registered in the City during the quarter was 8,737, *i.e.*, higher by 3,273 than in the corresponding quarter of 1915 (5,464) but 1,263 less than the decennial average. The figure (8,737) however represents the gross mortality of the quarter, including as it does (440) deaths amongst person newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it.

The total number of deaths amongst infants during the quarter was 2,065 being 807 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1915, but 33 less than the average of the preceding decennium (1906-1915).

VACCINATION.

The necessity of vaccination and re-vaccination was, during the earlier period of the quarter, widely notified to the public through the press and by distribution of leaflets, detailing the several vaccination stations in the City and the days and the hours of operating.

The result was an enormous demand from Schools, Colleges, Clubs and Hotels, firms and other business houses, the Docks, the Port Trust and other public offices. There were also numerous calls for vaccination at private houses. This demand was satisfactorily met. In addition to the sixteen permanent operating stations in the City, temporary stations were opened at suitable places. Arrangements were made for vaccination at the Ladies Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, and at the Municipal Head Office. All possible facilities were thus placed at the service of the City and they were appreciated and availed of.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter and became epidemic in the week ending 29th January. 1,288 attacks were registered during the period against 247 in the corresponding quarter of 1915; 199 in January, 380 in February and 709 in March. 58 of the total number of cases were imported.

The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 604 being 555 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1915 and 399 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1906-1915); of these, 14 were amongst recent arrivals.

138 deaths from Small-pox occurred amongst children under one year during the quarter; 22 in January; 54 in February and 62 in March. Of these, 4 were vaccinated during the incubation period of Small-pox, 116 were not vaccinated and in 18 cases the vaccinal condition was not known.

4 deaths from Cholera were registered during the quarter against 3 in the corresponding quarter of 1915.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths registered from plague in the quarter was 654, including 35 among new arrivals not belonging to Bombay; 44 in January, 138 in February and 4,722 in March; this is 578 more than in the preceding quarter and 555 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1915, but 709 less than the decennial mean.

The disease became epidemic in the week ending 26th February—about the usual time. Only in 1915 was the epidemic stage reached later than usual—in the week ending 17th April.

The total number of rats collected in this quarter is more than the number of the corresponding quarter of the last year (1,92,245) by 48,313. Out of 2,40,558 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 1,16,263 dead rats were examined and 4,967 were found infected.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Hydrophobia caused 3 deaths against 4 in the preceding quarter and in the first quarter of the previous year.

2,491 stray dogs were destroyed by Carbonic Acid Gas at the Lethal Chamber on the Tardeo Flats during the quarter against 1,170 in November and December last.

PREMATURE BIRTH.

70 deaths were registered amongst Children born prematurely, being 5 more than in the preceding quarter and 20 more than in the first quarter of the last year.

DEBILITY.

To Debility 507 deaths were attributed, being 80 less than in the antecedent quarter but 130 more than in the same quarter of the last year.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The Diseases of the Nervous System caused 494 deaths, being 58 more than in the previous quarter and 166 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

To the Diseases of the Circulatory System 106 deaths were due, being respectively 16 and 14 more than in the antecedent quarter and the same quarter of the previous year.

PHTHISIS.

From Phthisis 404 deaths were registered, being 30 less than in the preceding quarter about 60 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Diseases of the Respiratory System caused 2,902 deaths, being 952 more than in the foregoing quarter and 1,331 more than in the first quarter of the last year.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 3,232 against 2,535 in the preceding quarter and 1,798 in the first quarter of 1915.

THE PRICE OF LEAD

ENORMOUS WAR REQUIREMENTS.

The position of pig-lead has again been the subject of considerable interest lately. The price of this metal, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette," has kept at a very high level for some considerable time past, and most consumers were rather inclined to believe that this was partly the result of aggressive speculative buying. Recent developments, however, have certainly tended to dissipate that impression. With the intervention of the Government in placing lead, like most other metals, under the Defence of the Realm Act, thus eliminating all speculative transactions, business was naturally brought for a time to a complete standstill until the metal market was reopened under the new regulation.

The market was then put to a test, and in a temporary absence of inquiries the price was depressed to the extent of 25s. a ton to about £31 15s., but there were not many sellers near that level, and the law of supply and demand reasserted itself to an extent which has soon resulted in the price being restored to the level at which it stood prior to the proclamation. The strong underlying conditions having thus been more readily recognised, the case with which the recent fairly large supplies were taken care of has tended to stimulate the covering of prospective needs over the spring.

The market was in rather an excited condition in the course of the past week, with successive jumps in the price of about £34 a ton for next month shipment, the highest figure recorded since the years which followed the Napoleonic wars, and there was a further rise early this week. The price is admittedly extravagantly high, but it is well to bear in mind that the enormous war requirements now absolutely dominate the position.

Never before in the history of the trade has there been so much lead wanted as at the present time, in spite of the comparatively reduced industrial requirements on this side. The present lofty level of values certainly affords every inducement for producers to push mining operations, says the "Electrical Review," but there is, of course, a limit to the forcing of the output, while, at the same time, efforts in that direction are liable to be frustrated by labour troubles, as happened in the early part of this year in Australia. Operations in that quarter are now again running pretty smoothly, but labour tribulations have lately occurred in one of the chief mining districts in Spain, and this has not been without effect upon the temper of the market, though the latest news regarding the Spanish strike is a little more hopeful.

In the course of the past year, the unusually large American surplus diverted to this country, following upon the huge increase in the American output in 1914, had the effect of keeping prices down for a time, but the American position is now much stronger. Domestic consumption has been considerably on the increase, so that the exportable surplus has been correspondingly reduced. The British market is thus more dependent upon the shipments from Spain and Australia in order to keep pace with the huge requirements largely in connection with munition work.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

AN EASTER SESSION.

The second annual meeting of this Congress will be held in the Council Hall of the Secretariat at Bombay at 10-30 a.m., on Monday, the 24th instant, when the following papers will be discussed:—

The Oil Engine and its application to Indian Agriculture. By W. M. Schutte, Agricultural Engineer to the Government of Bombay.

Tidal Action in the Gulf of Cambay and its effects on Coastal Lands. By Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay.

Some Town Planning Problems (Traffic and Roads, etc.) By A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay.

Notes on Limes and the Preparation of Lime Mortar. By C. B. Pooley, Executive Engineer, Bombay, P.W.D., and Rao Saheb V. K. Chaphekar, Temporary Engineer, Bombay, P.W.D.

The Willingdon Bridge at Mahuli, Satara District. By H. W. Oddin Taylor, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D.

Notes on the relative value of submerged and open type sluices on inundation canals. By A. Gordon, Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

Note on Paints and Painting. By G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Mechanical Engineer to Government of Bombay.

New Engineering Laboratory of the College of Engineering, Poona. By Professor R. S. Cree Brown.

In addition to this by the courtesy of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, visits to works in connection with this Congress meeting will take place as follows:—

On Saturday morning, the 22nd of April, the Parsik Tunnel works on the G. I. P. Railway, near Thana, will be visited, and on Tuesday morning, the 25th of April, the new Sewage Outfall works and the Municipal Pumping Station at Love-Grove will be visited.

This Congress is open to gentlemen who may be Members Associate Members, or Student Members of any of the following institutions:—

(a) The Institution of Civil Engineers,
(b) The Royal Institute of British Architects,
(c) The Institute of Mechanical Engineers
(d) The Institution of Electrical Engineers, and
(e) The Surveyors Institute.

And to gentlemen who hold a degree in Engineering from any of the Universities whose degree is recognised by the Institution of Civil Engineers as granting an exemption from the A.M.I.C.E. examination

The Honorary Secretary of the Congress is Mr. E. M. Duggan, P.W.D., Poona, and gentlemen who may be interested and wish to join it are invited to communicate with him.

ATTACK ON THE PREMIER

COMMONS SCENE.

When the debate on the Army Estimates was resumed in the House of Commons, on Mar. 14, Sir Arthur Markham at once raised the question of married and single men and Lord Derby's pledge to the married.

The married men in this country were not lawyers and politicians, and they looked at the question from a broad standpoint. They were promised that all single men should go first, and regarded it as a definite pledge given by Lord Derby, who was an honest Englishman. (Cheers.)

Men would not have attested merely on the faith of a statement made by the Prime Minister, who, after all, was only a professional politician. (Cries of "Oh," and "Withdraw" and "why did he exclude huntsmen?")

That statement, Sir Arthur Markham said, was, always made by the pro-German party in the House, but they were dealing with a few men, and four-fifths of the huntsmen were over military age.

The Prime Minister said he would stick at nothing, but it seemed the only thing he did stick to was his Parliamentary salary, (Cries of "Oh," and "Withdraw," "Insult.") Well, could hon. members say when the Prime Minister had done anything into which he had not been forced by public opinion? (Renewed cries of "Withdraw" and "Insult to the Prime Minister.")

Sir A. Markham: I will not withdraw anything I have said.

Sir Stephen Collins: Mr. Speaker, is the hon. baronet in order in saying that the Prime Minister is sticking to his office for the sake of his salary? (Cheers.)

The Speaker: There is nothing disorderly in the hon. member's remark. Hon. gentlemen must form their own judgment as to the value of it. (Cheers.)

Sir Arthur Markham proceeded with his speech, but within a few moments he suddenly stopped, turned pale, and swayed slightly as if about to collapse.

Mr. Booth hurried out of the chamber and returned with a glass of water, but all the while Sir Arthur stood apparently struggling to master his sudden indisposition.

The House watched him in strained silence. Once Sir Arthur seemed about to fall, and Mr. Pringle, who was seated immediately behind, sprang forward to assist him.

There was another few moments of strained anxiety and sympathy before the speaker succeeded in picking up the thread of his remarks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.
Hild — Gensen — Bangkok

DEPARTURES

April 19.
Wallace — Erskin — Liverpool, etc.
Guildford Castle — Neilson — Durban, etc.

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Chosen Maru	(to arrive)	for Japan
,,	Yetorofu Maru		for Japan
,,	Hild		for Bangkok
,,	Beme	(to arrive)	for Rangoon

Wednesday, 19th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

S. S. Wallace:—The steamer Wallace, 2,532 tons, Captain J. Erskine, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Calicut and Cochin, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, 720 tons, Captain G. Gensen, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Guildford Castle:—The steamer Guildford Castle, 5,055 tons, Captain N. E. Neilson, sailed yesterday for Durban, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 18th instant.

B Kenilworth.....wauch.....L. Dreyfus
C. & R. Calthness.....Ison.....W. & A. G. & Co
K. Esach.....Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Othello.....J. Finlay & Co
4 Arosa.....Tayler.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ferndie.....Felton.....J. M. & Co
7 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
8 Lydia.....L. Dreyfus
9 Porto-de-Alexandretta....Gaulongo.....M. Italiana.
12 Dilwara.....Walker.....M. M. & Co
14 Pundua.....Andreason.....M. M. & Co
15 Zayani.....Qokerji.....H. S. Shocair
16 Dwarka.....P. Gulf.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara.....Hetherington.....P. & O. Co
4 Roman Prince.....Anderson.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Akbar.....T. M. & Co
9 Hartington.....W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Malaya Maru.....O.S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Hild.....Ginsen.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
Risaldar.....Oakenshot.....T. M. & Co
Salsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. Co
Yetorofu Maru.....Ogura.....N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL.

Arosa 10 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 80 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.

MIDDLESBRO.

Mandala 1,500 tons woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

LONDON.

Mandala 29 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 15 bales cowhides, P. R. Boyce & Sons; 50 cacks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 150 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co.; 600 cwt. Turmeric, E. Mahomed & Sons; 385 cwts. Turmeric, G. Suchidana and Co.; 200 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed & Sons; 300 cwts. buffalo horns, G. H. Esmail; 249 kiemiss, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 251 cwts. kiemiss, S. Khetsee & Co.; 4,004 cwts. myrabolams, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 21 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framjee & Co.; 493 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 60 cwts. cuttle fish, P. Mehrally & Co.; 180 cwts. capsicums, P. Mehrally & Co.; 150 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker.

NEW YORK.

Roman Prince 1,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Mandala 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

HULL.

Othello 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,219 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton, D.D. Curranee and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 900 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Chosen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 1,600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, H. Meghjij and Co.; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 465 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Chosen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 12 cwts. gum Arabic, A. C. Patel and Co.; 16 cwts. gum olibanum, A. C. Patel and Co.

For Throat and Chest.

By virtue of the rich healing essences possessed alone by Peps, these unique tablets cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, and general chest and lung troubles, where liquid medicines entirely fail. Mixing with the breath, the Pep fumes, which arise as a tablet dissolves in the mouth, are taken down the throat and into the furthest corner of the lungs. Thus any soreness, inflammation or weakness is given direct treatment. The chest is eased, the sore bronchials are relieved and breathing made comfortable. Peps are guaranteed to contain no opium, laudanum, or other narcotic.

Of all Chemists at 1 Rupee a bottle. Post free from Rs. 1-2 from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA

Peps

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TREBIZOND CAPTURED

REPORTED CABINET CRISIS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES A VERDUN.

NEWS FROM GENERAL TOWNSHEN

Trebizond, the most important fortified town on the Anatolian Coast and the place which is the staring point of great caravans which travel eastwards has fallen. The success is a triumph of the co-ordination of the Fleet with the Army. When the Turkish resistance in the Baiburt region has been overcome the Turks in Mesopotamia will be cut off.

A Petrograd communiqué says large forces of the enemy desperately assaulted Popovamoghila in Galicia on the 16th April. All were repulsed with heavy losses.

The discussion on recruiting in the Commons, has been postponed till to-day. A serious Cabinet crisis has arisen on the subject of compulsion. It is said that the majority of the Cabinet does not believe that a fresh measure of compulsion is necessa but Mr. Lloyd George is firmly vinced to the contrary and supported by Lord Kitchener and William Robertson, Chief of the G ral Staff. Colonel Winston Churc was in the Commons on Tuesday w Mr. Asquith was expected to ma statement.

The Serbian troops from Corfu have arrived at Salonika, are a sp new army and their appearan fects great credit on the French.

In the House of Commons Sir Ed Grey said that the steps taken by Allies in regard to the Greek te tory, against which Greece had p tested, followed naturally from decision made at Greece's request send an expendition to help Serbi

General Townshend's reply to King's message of the 17th Febru published.

The Germans did not attempt any f ther infantry action at Verdun af the heavy losses of Tuesday. Bo bardment continues north of Somme and at Cumieres, while e of the Meuse it is calm.

It is confirmed that Tuesday's att on Douaumont was conducted w extreme violence with troops belon ing to five different divisions.

President Wilson has completed wha is intended to be a final Note to Ger r the submarine controversy

A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR PROCESS.

DADA V. NANABHOY.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate the notice issued on the complaint filed by Haji Ahmed Dada against Mr. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer came on for argument. Mr. Strangman appeared for the complainant and Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Rustomjee Barucha and Mr. Kotwal, pleader, represented the respondent.

Mr. Velinkar presented the following affidavit made by the respondent:—

I, the Respondent abovenamed, most respectfully beg to state as follows:—

1. That this is a false and malicious prosecution instigated and inspired by some persons and notably by Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, who has certain personal ends to achieve.

2. That, I am in a position to prove that not a pie of the complainant's money has been misappropriated by me.

3. I court a thorough inquiry into my conduct in order that not only may my character be publicly cleared in a court of law but also that those who have instigated this prosecution may be publicly exposed and dealt with by your Worship at the proper time.

4. In view of this, and as the matters in issue will require the going into accounts and the taking of evidence I am advised that it will be merely a waste of public time to disclose the details of my defence at this stage.

I, therefore, pray that process may be ordered to be issued against me now so that I may get an opportunity of making and substantiating my defence fully.

The Magistrate thereupon ordered the issue of a summons as prayed by the respondent.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH.

A special general meeting of the above Association was held last evening at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana when the following were present:—Lady Heaton (President) Lady Jehanghir, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Cassie, Miss Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Miss DaCunha, Miss Serazi, Mrs. Godrej Pudumjee, Mrs. [illegible]umjee, Miss Palem[illegible] kote, Mrs. S. M, Cursetjee and Mrs. Anstey. The meeting was held to change rule 21 of the Association and this was altered as follows:—

"In consideration of the Work Guild having been originated by this Association, Rs. 200 a year shall be subscribed by this Association to it, and when necessary, an additional sum of Rs. 50 or more, as long as funds will permit. It shall bear the name of the existing President of this Association, who will be its President also. It shall for the time being however, have its own secretary and treasurer. A member of the one need not necessarily be member of the other. Those members of the Work Guild who are not members of this Association shall be invited to all lectures and general meetings, but are not entitled to vote."

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings ended.

THE RULE OF RES JUDICATA.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who has recently been appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered judgment for the first time on March 17 in a Bengal appeal. The details had no public interest, but Sir Lawrence Jenkins said that their Lordships desired to emphasize that the rule of *res judicata*, while founded on ancient precedent, was dictated by a wisdom which was for all time. "'It hath been well said,' declared Lord Coke, *interest reipublicoe ut sit finis litium*, otherwise great oppression might be done under colour and pretence of law'." (6 Coke, [illegible]

Although the rule of the code might be traced to an English source, it embodied a doctrine in no way opposed to the spirit of Hindu law as expounded by the Hindu commentators. Vijnanesvara and Nilakantha included the plea of a former judgment among those allowed by law, each citing for that purpose the text of Katyayana, who described the plea thus—"If a person although defeated at law sue again he should be answered, 'You were defeated formerly.' This is called the plea of former judgment" (see "The Mitakshara (Yyavahara)," Bk. II., ch. i., edited by J. R. Gharpure, p. 1, and The "Mayuka," ch. i., sec. 1, p. 11, Mandlik's edition. And so the application of the rule by the Courts in India should be influenced by no technical considerations of form, but by matter of substance within the limits allowed by law.

FIRE IN NAVAL SCHOOL IN LISBON.

SUSPECTED ENEMY INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, April 17.

A fire broke out in the Naval School in the middle of the Naval arsenal. It spread with astounding rapidity but was eventually controlled. The workshops were not damaged. Everything points to enemy incendiarism.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

THURSDAY, April 20.

Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Faust."

FRIDAY, April 21.

Good Friday, Banks closed.
Tenth Jain Swetamber Conference, Madhav Bag.
Bombay Humanitarian Fund Prize Distribution gathering, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 22.

Excelsior Theatre: "Carmen," at 5, "La Boheme" at 9-30.
Easter holiday, Banks closed.
Jain Conference (2nd day), Madhav Bag.

SUNDAY, April 23.

Excelsior Theatre, "Rigoletto", at 5; "La Gioconda" at 9-30.
Easter Day.
Jain Conference (3rd day), Madhav Bag.

MONDAY, April 24.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Easter Monday, Banks closed.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles

Poona, April 19.

353. Band.—Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Bugle band should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible. Non-volunteers wishing to join may be enrolled specially as buglers and should apply in person to Sergt. Bugler W. Bond 13 Khan Road, Poona.

354. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m., until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

April 19.

No. 131.—Duties:—

Duties for the week commencing 16th instant:—

Orderly Officer Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.

No. 133.—Leave:—

The undermentioned men have been granted leave as stated against their names:—

Sergt. F. Power, E. E. Coy., from 18.4-16 to 1-5-16 both days inclusive.
Sapper R. H. Johnston, E. E. Coy., extension of leave from 21.4-16 to 4-5-16 both days inclusive.

P. H. RETALLACK,
Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

April 20.

103. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeant will be furnished by C Coy. during week ending 22nd April.

104. Musketry.—The range is allotted as follows:—

Officers.—Sunday, April 30th.
K Coy.—From 17th to 20th April both days inclusive.
L Coy.—From 25th to 29th April, both days inclusive.
F Coy.—Easter Monday, April 24th.

105. Miniature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturday from 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesday it is allotted to B Coy.

106. Return of Arms.—Members of all companies except H and J must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

107. Prize Distribution.—Any members who did not receive their prizes on the 14th instant should apply at Headquarters any evening this week.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

INDIAN STUDENTS' FRIENDS' SOCIETY

The adjourned general meeting of the Society will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, to consider the question of sending a Memorial to the Government of India on the disabilities of the Indian Students in the United Kingdom.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Narrain Rai Varma will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6.30 p.m., (S. T.) on "Some Fine Poetry from Shaik Sadi." Mr. J. F. Madan will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BURSTING OF A MAIN.

Yesterday afternoon Parel Road, near Chinchpokli, was flooded owing to the bursting of a min, the cause of which is not yet known. The tramway service was entirely suspended and pedestrians had to wade knee deep in the water. Steps are being taken to repair the damage as quickly as possible so as not to inconvenience the public, and it is expected that the repairs will be completed by this morning.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One hundred and forty-four patients, including 53 new admissions, were treated at the Parsee General Hospital during the month of February. Fourty-nine were discharged as cured, 11 left relieved or of their own accord, nine died and 75 remained at the end of the month. The total number of free patients was 85. The excess of expenditure over income was Rs. 534-2-2.

PARSI CYCLING CLUB.

The last ride of the season was arranged from Bombay to Mahanal, when a large number turned out. The numbers with their guests started from Hornby Vellard at 6 a.m. and arrived at Mahanal at 8 a.m. At Mahanal the members took to swimming and after having taken their breakfast started for the Elephanta Caves in a boat. After paying a visit to the caves the party returned to Bombay in the evening.

AGWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President of the Acworth Leper Asylum acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of January, February and March 1916:—

The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Funds Rs. 120-12-0; Mr. M. S. Pandit Bar-at-Law Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. Yeshvant R. Wagle Re. 1-0-0.

Sweets from:—Dr. Maneklal M. Ghodi; Mrs Kashibai Valji Karsondas; Mr. Ransi Pocha; Mr. Harnadrai Ramnarayan; Mr. Ratna Gamnaji; Mr. Gangaram Dulichand; Mandvi Mewa Farmaarwallas; Mrs. Saraswatibai Moreshwar; Mrs. Tarabai Bhagvandas; Mr. Kalidas Amarsi.

Clothes from:—Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar Esqr.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY,

Thirty attacks and 25 deaths from plague and 14 attacks and 10 deaths from small-pox occurred in the city on Tuesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Worli 6 attacks and 3 deaths, Byculla 5 attacks and 3 deaths, Maratha Hospital 3 deaths, Middle and Lower Colaba 3 attacks and 1 death, Fanaswadi and Bhuleshwar 2 attacks and 2 deaths each; Mahim 2 deaths, Mandvi 2 attacks, Market 1 attack and 2 deaths, Fort (North), Mazagon, Kamatipura, Parel 1 attack and 1 death each, Sion, Dongri and Walkeshwar 1 death each, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Kumbharwada, Tarwadi, and 2nd Nagpada 1 attack each. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 115, as compared with 82 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 147 of 1914. Out of a total of 2117 rats caught on Tuesday, 95 were found to be plague stricken.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTIONS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sheehy of the Motor Vehicles Department charged Mr. A. J. Collins, Mr. Sorabji Cawasji, Mr. Madhavdas Mathuradas Vallji and Mr. Govindlal Pitty with permitting their motor cars to be driven with electric horns in use. The accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SERVICES ON GOOD FRIDAY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-15 a.m. Matins, 7-45 a.m. The Litany and Ante-Communion Service, 10-0 a.m. Children's Service, 12-0 noon to 3 p.m. The Three Hours' Devotion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon. Preacher:—The Reverend C. D. T. Mason, Garrison Chaplain. Collections for the "Local Mission to the Jews."

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Service on Good Friday morning at 10 o'clock. —Rev. R. M. Gray.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Service at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GLORY, BYCULLA.

To-day (Maundy Thursday) His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will celebrate Pontifical High Mass at 8-30 a.m. in the Church of Our Lady of Glory of Byculla and bless the Holy Oils. There will also be Exposition and Procession of the Blessed Sacrament. His Grace will again on Easter Sunday celebrate Pontifical Mass at the same Church at 4-30 a.m. and give the Papal Blessing.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 19.

A meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Delhi was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall to raise and Anglo-Indian force. The Hon. Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, presided. Among those present were:—Mr. G. F. Montmorency and Col. A. C. Beadon. The Hon. Mr. Abbott, after explaining the object of the meeting, pointed out how in the British Isles men of good social positions drawing large salaries had joined as privates. He asked his audience to give up the idea of joining as officers and follow the example of their British brethren by joining as privates. The speaker had been asked by the Government to raise the force, what reply would be given by his listners there? They would give the reply and he had every confidence that it would be such that would keep up the honour of the community. The Hon. Mr. Abbott concluded by repeating that the scheme was not for the unemployed, nor for those who sought an earning, but for those who were prepared to serve their King and country.

Mr. H. O. Morton, the next speaker, after giving a short history of the movement regarding Anglo-Indian Force, pointed out that the present scheme was a call to arms. The Empire was attacked by a powerful enemy and it was the duty of every man to go and assist the Empire to crush him.

Mr. Glassup, the recruiting agent for the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, then exorted the audience to come forward and join the force as common privates. At the conclusion of Mr. Glassup's speech the response from the audience was given and eleven young men signed their names as recruits.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey said that it had given him much pleasure to be present at the meeting, for it must be a pleasure to everybody to attend at a recruiting meeting. There were many there whom circumstances had prevented from taking a share in fighting, who would envy the Anglo-Indian community the opportunity now offered to them, but while envying them they would give them their fullest smpathy and assistance. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the success which attended that meeting and the hope it gave for future enlistment from the community.

The Hon. Mr. Abott proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was responded to by enthusiastic cheers.

After a long stuffy and hot weather Lahore had good rain this morning. The sky is still overcast with clouds.

ARAB STEAMERS LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your issue of 15th instant, purporting to be a report of the Annual General Meeting of the above Company held on the 14th instant, and we have to inform you that your paragraph is entirely inaccurate and misleading and inasmuch as it is calculated to cause damage to the Company, we have to call upon you to publish this letter in a prominent place in your next issue.

The correct facts in connection with the meeting in question are that in consequence of an organised opposition, three out of the five Resolutions put to the meeting were lost on show of hands, but in two out of the three Resolutions demands for a poll were at once handed in, and upon the poll, which was taken as part of the meeting, both the Resolutions, one of which was for the adoption of the Report, were passed. The only Resolution put to the Meeting and not passed was the Resolution sanctioning the declaration of a dividend, upon which a poll was not demanded.

So far as the Company is concerned there is no proposal to place the matter in the hands of the Registrar of Companies.

We consider that we have every right to protest against your action in publishing the para to which we draw attention; no reporters were present at the meeting and there can be no doubt but that it was your duty to satisfy yourself by proper inquiries that the information upon which you based your report was correct,—Yours etc.

For and on behalf of,
TURNER, MORRISON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.
J. S. WARDLAW MILNE,
Director,

Bombay, April 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Director and Managing Agent for Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., published a letter in the "Times of India" of to-day charging us with an organised opposition when we want to make inquiries with regard to the affairs of Arab Steamers Ltd., which clearly appear to have gone from bad to worse. Since publicity has been given to the agents' explanation, we have no doubt, but that you will publish this letter in defence of ourselves and our other friends who have a greater interest in the company than the Hon. Mr. Milne and his co-directors and their firm. The facts are shortly these:—

When the company was under our Arab management, the Managing Agents and Directors used to give in their report complete details in the balance sheets as also in the profit and loss account showing how the moneys, and in what proportion the same have been earned by each steamer and what are the actual disbursements made on each separate item. But it is curious enough that when the company goes under the management of an English firm of repute, not only we, who do not understand the English language, do not get the report into Arabic or any other vernacular language, but even the necessary details in the profit and loss account, and the balance sheets which we are informed, are absolutely necessary under the Indian Companies Act, are not given. The Company's report is posted to us too late for us to take any action about suggesting the names of independent Directors or independent Auditors. This was more necessary in face of the fact, that where last year after the company went into the hands of the present agents, 1,000 shares with a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 are issued and this year when dividend is sought to be paid on those 1,000 shares only Rs. 250 in all have been collected, but we are not told as to who holds these partly-paid shares and under what circumstances on what terms and why the full calls have not been recovered. Another question is, that from the balance sheet, it is clear enough that the agents' firm has been borrowing from this company large sums of moneys, and it is necessary for the shareholders to ascertain the details thereof. But the most important thing appears to be that under the management of the same agents there is another company, namely, Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., which is more of a private nature than a public company, although registered as a public company, and the said company makes with its capital, five lakhs of rupees, a net profit of seven lakhs and forty thousand under the same directors whereas the earnings of Rs. 26,70,000 of this company are practically wiped off at times when other steamship companies are said to be paying their shareholders dividends of from 100 to 600 per cent. If this company during the present times can afford to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. what should we the shareholders expect of this company and its management during ordinary or bad times?

Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., may well call the inquiries made of them an organised opposition, but we put it to you as to whether any sane man would call such an inquiry an organised opposition and assuming it was an organised opposition, would the Chairman, the Directors or the Agents be justified in withholding from their partners the informations and particulars to which they are entitled?

The proposition being put to the vote were all rejected with the exception of a resolution for confirming payment of Rs. 5,000 to the War Relief Fund, mentioned in the third Resolution, to which we were unanimous. It is not necessary for us to add here with what object the informations are not furnished and the repairing and depreciation and other charges swelled in the way in which they are done. Only a few weeks ago when inquiries were made as to the ruling rates of these shares, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., put them down at about Rs. 400 for paid-up Rs. 500. We put it to them, if they are prepared to sell all the shares held by them and their servants and their employees for double the said price on which full Rs. 500 are paid, we the undersigned hereby offer to purchase the same from them.

With regard to the alleged poll as no voting papers were given, although demanded and no poll taken, it is ridiculous to say or write anything on the point.

We trust wiser counsels will prevail and the shareholders of the company, would be given proper satisfaction.—Yours, etc.,

C. I. PAREKH.
M. A. W. MISHARI.
K. M. MISHARI.
ABDUL REHMAN BIN ABDUL VAHAD GAIYANI.
A. L. MISHARI.
P. P. HAJEE ALIKHAN ABOSAKHAN MUSTAFA BIN ABDUL LATIFF.
ANDOOLAZER BIN ABDUL LATIFF MISHARI.
HAJEE MOHAMAD ABDULLA ABBAS.
ABBAS APDOOLA APPAS.
MOHAMED SIDDIK H. M. AKIL.

Bombay, 18th April, 1916.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPRECIATION OF LORD HARDINGE'S SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, in reply to a question put by Lala Kashiram, the Chief Secretary said that with a view to disseminate correct news about the war the Government circulated certain number of copies of the "Civil and Military Gazette," "Bulletin" and "Tonji Akhbar" for specified periods. The total amount so spent was Rs. 18,000.

Sardar Gajjan Singh then moved for leave to introduce his Bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco. After some discussion the motion was carried by a majority and the Bill is to be published and circulated for opinion.

Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas next moved a resolution conveying the "Punjabi's" appreciation of the unique services rendered by Lord Hardinge to the Punjab and stating that his Excellency's greatest gift was recommending the appointment of his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer as Lieutenant-Governor. Almost all the non-official members supported the resolution.

His Honour said he shared with the sentiments expressed by various speakers.

Sir P. C. Chatterji regretted that the resolution could not be brought earlier but he had sent a message of farewell to Lord Hardinge on the eve of his departure to which his Excellency had replied expressing again his keen interest in the progress and development of the province.

The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

Rai Ramsaran Das then moved for the conversion of the present notified areas into municipalities if there was public feeling in favour of it.

Several members including Sir P. C. Chatterji supported the resolution, the latter saying that the resolution was not only in consonance with the policy of local self-government as laid down by Lord Ripon but with the spirit of village communities which fostered self-government.

Mr. Parker, Advocate, said that the resolution was wrong in scope as it asked Government to ascertain local feeling, whereas it was for the people to make their feelings known.

Mr. Lumsden, Financial Secretary, opposed the resolution stating that resolution was misleading, superfluous and unsound in principle. It urged self-government by compulsion as it were and ignored that the Government was going too fast.

The President said that municipal government did not sum up the whole field of local self-government and it was a mistake to take both as overlapping one another.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost and the Council adjourned.

HIS HONOURS' REMARKS.

His Honour the President in closing the Budget debate, said that he was glad to notice the growing interest shown by the non-official members in the enlarged Council. Referring to the police the president said that the pay of the constable had been raised to Rs. 10 per month. With regard to the criticism about the composition of the police force he said that the force was open to all, and if there were more Mohamedans than Hindus it was because the latter did not prefer the police force. His Honour expressed pleasure that his hopes in the loyalty and fine temper of the people had been fully justified and the revolutionary activities nipped in the bud. He hoped the necessity of a special tribunal would not arise again. Malignant alien influences did not survive transplantation in the loyal soil of the Punjab. Speaking of the recent incidents of lawlessness he said that confidence was being restored. A hopeful feature was the co-operation of the people with the police in capturing dacoits. Since his last Budget speech the Punjab had contributed 70,000 out of 151,000 recruits for the Army of which 24,000 were Gurkhas. The Punjab had given 43 fighting aeroplanes costing 15 lakhs which had been accepted by the King-Emperor.

ANTONIO DA SILVA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Annual Report of the school shows that three boys were sent for the Cambridge, Junior and Preliminary examinations all of whom passed; 31 appeared for the Government of Bombay First Grade Art examination of whom 20 passed, for the Second Grade 13 appeared all of whom passed and for the Third Grade seven appeared all of whom passed; four appeared for the Supplementary Matriculation examination of whom two passed.

The Victoria Leao Prize was awarded to Mathew Pereira who passed both the Matriculation and the School Final examinations.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY."

Last night the Italian Opera Company produced Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." More modern even than "La Tosca," even more individualistic and curious in its treatment, "Madame Butterfly" puts a company, the greater part of whose time is occupied in the performance of operas of the old school, to a very severe test. In the whole range of Italian Opera, from the earliest masters onwards, there is no greater example of Italian musical genius than this weirdly melodious music, with its intensely graphic work for the orchestra, illustrating both the spirit of progress always existent in the Italain school and its retention, with all the advancement and modernity and the capacity to follow as well as to lead, their wonderful *genre* for melody.

Last night the little orchestra performed wonders under the skilful and artistic conductorship of Signor G. Gonsalez. The paucity of wind instruments, especially the horns, naturally made a full interpretation of Puccini's remarkable score impossible, and one could only be amazed that Signor Gonsalez should be able to get so much value out of the material at his command. Mademoiselle Gonsalez was the Butterfly and sang and acted with fine appreciation both of the character of the part and the music. Signor Lois did better as Pinkerton than he has as yet in any part, but he was again inclined to overstrain his high notes Signor Belloni was an efficient Sharpless and Mademoiselle Russ was not bad as Suzuki

To-night "Faust" will be repeated.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of matches played yesterday:—

(1) Kibblewhite beat Bunbury, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.
(2) Bell beat Rose, 0-6, 6-2, 10-8.
(3) Bains beat Bruce, 6-4, 6-2.
(4) Crichton beat Jessop, 6-1, 6-4.
(5) Capt. Spence and Capt. Kirkwood beat Hughes and Murat, 1-6, 6-1, 9-7.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played this evening:—

(1) Jukes and Hampton v. Guyther and Kibblewhite.
(2) Rushton v. Hargreaves.
(3) Robinson and Crawford v. Cocke and Montgomery.
(4) Fletcher v. Capt. Spence.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday evening when Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala presided.

Before the proceedings commenced, the Chairman welcomed Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the new Commissioner, who took his seat the Committee meeting for the first time. Mr. Barodawala hoped that the relations between the Standing Committee and the Commissioner would always be of a cordial character.

Among the few items of business discussed was a letter to the Corporation, dated the 27th March 1915, from the Most Rev. Archbishop Herman Jurgens, S.J., and others stating that the Municipal Secretary informed them at the instance of the Municipal Corporation that after careful enquiries as to the nature and extent of the nuisance caused by Messrs. Dixon and Co.'s iron foundry erected in the compound of the property known as the late Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon, the Corporation were of opinion that the premises in question were not suitable for the location of an iron foundry and that the Corporation had therefore asked the Municipal Commissioner not to allow Messrs. Dixon & Co., to work the foundry after the 31st March 1915. They submitted that the Commissioner may be reminded that the foundry is not to be allowed to work after that date. They further added that that although the foundry is now covered up, the nuisance has not been abated in any sense, and that they intended to represent the facts to the Corporation, but that they thought it fit to put up with the nuisance till the end of March 1915 in view of the assurance given to them that the foundry would be removed by that time.

REFEREEING IN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been noticed that during the majority of matches in the present Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the persons refereeing are members of the Bombay Gymkhana; I wonder why? How is it that members of other teams are not being given an opportunity of refereeing. It was only on two occasions that we saw Messrs. James and Bhatacharjee refereeing. Last year at the drawings of the Aga Khan Tournament there was a discussion of the referee question and who should referee, and it was suggested that a person of any community may be called on to referee provided he know the game; and it was seen that the Committee had followed up the suggestion, and the Tournament went off without any complaints so far as I know. This year as there was no Referee question put forward, it seems the Committee had their own way and the result is the refereeing has not been so good this season. I am sure many of the spectators are keenly disappointed as regards the refereeing in most of the games, and I trust the Committee will look into this, otherwise it will lead to discontent amongst the teams who will hesitate to enter the Tournament next year.—Yours, etc.,

U. H.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

G. I. P., LONAVLA (1) BEAT INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO (0)

On the Oval on Wednesday, the meeting between these two teams in the third round of the Tournament, produced a very scraggy affair, the result being a victory for the Lonavla team by the narrow margin of a goal. The teams were very evenly matched and in the series of scrambling that continued for full sixty minutes one saw hard and reckless hitting and weak and ineffective returns. Occasionally there were a few individual efforts but on the whole, it was dull and uninteresting. The game needs no detailed description. The only goal of the evening was scored by Bowor of the Lonavla team after a few minutes from the re-start.

The teams were:—

G. I. P., Lonavla:—Ablitt; Laythorpe and O'Brien; Gillet, Race and Pope; Pears, D'Cruz, Wilson, Bower and Gardiner.

Instituto Luso-Indiano:—W. D'Souza; Albuquruqo and Rafiano; S. Pereira, Saldanha and D'Cunha; D'Lima, Gonsalves Zuzarte, J. D'Souza and M. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Sharp.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P., Sholapur v. Parsi Hockey Association.

OST OF THE WAR.

WHERE THE MILLIONS GO.

Interesting details were published in mail week in connection with Government war expenditure.

The report shows that out of the £362,000,000 votes by Parliament for naval and military operations and other expenditure arising out of the war between August 7, 1914, and March, 3, 1915, £336,652,010 was spent, leaving a surplus of £25,347,989 to be surrendered.

Of this amount £211,867,541 went to the Army, with an additional £676,540 for ordnance factories and £51,751,862 to the Navy. Altogether in the Naval and Military Deparments and the Civil Services the war called for the expenditure of £265,204,510 in excess of normal votes. Services outside the ambit of any Parliamentary estimate other than the Vote of Credit claimed £71,447,500.

Payments made by the Sugar Commission for purchase of sugar up to March 31, 1915, amounted to £18,599,552 and the amount received at that date from sale was £11,493,804.

A free gift of £100,000 was made to the Belgian Government towards the purchase of foodstuffs to be imported into Belgium for the relief of the civil population, and a supply of maize, at a cost of £19,599 15s., was shipped to Montenegro.

The amount advanced by the Foreign Office to United States representatives for the relief of British subjects in enemy countries was £56,403 17s. 2d.

MILLIONS IN MEAT.

Payments for meat, freight, etc., amounted to £3,567,737 15s. 1d., and the receipts from sales—principally to the War Office—to £1,286,071 14s. 9d.

Monthly advances, totalling (for the period to March 31) £6,851,957 were paid to the Railway Executive Committee for distribution among the railway companies.

At the commencement of the war a considerable amount of unemployment was anticipated, and to enable the trade unions to maintain their systems of unemployment benefit the Board of Trade formulated a scheme. Of £76,710 11s. 6d. expended up to March 31, 1915, sums amounting to £9,444 8s. 6d. only have been certified by the National Insurance Audit Department or by the Board of Trade, and these are subject to satisfactory proof of abnormality of unemployment, which has not yet been furnished. The total sums issued up to May, 1915, after which date the grants practically ceased, amounted to £82,748 3s. 2d.

MAINTENANCE OF REFUGEES.

The maintenance of war refugees up to March, 1915, cost £76,533 net. It appeared from an examination of the Store Accounts at refugee institutions that the issues recorded in the books were not supported by receipted requisitions or other vouchers, and that, with some exceptions, no inventories had been kept of non-consumable articles in use.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General states:—

In reply to inquiries I have been informed that having regard to the special circumstances in which the institutions were opened, it was impossible to take any other course than that of reliance upon the vigilance of the responsible officers in charge for proper care being taken of the stores supplied.

A charge of £62,754 represents the cost of manufacture of currency notes. Owing to the urgency of the supply it was impossible to invite tenders for the manufacture of these notes, or to arrive at accurate estimates of cost, and, with Treasury sanction, arrangements for the initial issue were made with two selected firms of stamp manufacturers, apparently without previous agreement as to price. Contracts for the manufacture of the current issue have since been entered into with the same two firms for a period of five years, or until discontinuance of issue.

SECRET SERVICES.

Under the heading "Services not specified," there appear the items: "Receipts, £1,406,276; payments, £2,742,329. Accounts of the receipts and payments will be laid before Parliament as soon as they can be published without detriment to the public interest."

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M. S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M. S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter of article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 20, 1916.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the war has drawn the special attention of Indians to trade and fiscal problems which will be the theme of discussion and hot controversy all over the world with the establishment of peace. We were among the earliest to observe that the entire domain of practical or busin.. economics now to be witnessed was in a transition state, which will have further to undergo an evolution of a far-reaching character when the sword is turned into the ploughshare and the arts of peace, now suspended in so many quarters of the globe, have resumed their normality. Indian economics, despite the exhortation of some of our farsighted leaders, which were so openly neglected before the commencement of the war, seem to be making some progress in the country at the present hour. In our various legislative councils, as well as in the press and on the platform, students of economics are endeavouring to draw attention to what will ensue on the cessation of the war in matters of trade and industry. This lively awakening is greatly to be welcomed. At the same time we deem it our duty to impress on these ardent legislators and other patriots the fundamental spadework which is essential for a right understanding of the true needs of a country, so as to be ready with a well-reasoned, well-matured and well-balanced scheme for the future development of the country's commerce and industries on sure and sound lines which may, in the long run, assure real progress and prosperity.

We lay great stress on the urgent necessity of this original spadework, as we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that all that is being said and written at the present hour, here, there and everywhere is more or less of an inchoate character, suggesting nothing substantially practical which economic statesmanship may accept. There is abundance of immaturity in many of the economic writings and utterances we have noticed. Some air one set of fantastic ideas and another set equally impracticable suggestions. Above all there rings all through these articulate statements the cry of protection, which may mean one thing according to one advocate and another thing according to another. All these would lead us to infer that practical economics have still to be learnt with all their iron logic by Indians before they can be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal of mature experience and conversant with facts in all the exuberance of their details. That in response to this cry the Imperial Government has appointed a Commission for collecting facts and presenting to the public a well-considered report on old and new industries is a step in the right direction. In Sir Thomas Holland the country is fortunate in having a president of great knowledge and great experience in mines and metallurgy, and in Sir Horace Plunkett a recognised expert authority on all matters affecting agriculture. That the Commission will do all that is possible for it to do, in conformity with the scope of reference, we have not the least doubt. But the important question we have to ask of our Indian economic idealists is this. Are they prepared or are they going to prepare, before the Commission begins to do its appointed work, to place before it well-matured schemes of a reasonable and practical character and recommend them to the Imperial Government? The Commission will commence its labours six months hence but we may fairly inquire whether an active and concerted effort is to be made in each province to submit, firstly, a syllabus of well-digested and uncontested facts as to the trade and industries to be stimulated, developed and advanced in its respective area and, secondly, whether, on the basis of such facts, those who are competent to give evidence before the Commission will put forward any practical scheme. If Indians seriously mean that the Imperial Government should respond to their patriotic appeal then it is their paramount duty to go before the Commission fully prepared in the way we have suggested and ventilate the ideas which in their opinion will contribute to the country's prosperity in the near future. Upon the substantial character of the evidence, which may be adduced before the Commission, will greatly depend the quality of the report which will be finally submitted to the Government. The ideas now bandied about of a variety of character, but mostly nebulous in our opinion, should be crystallised. Indian witnesses must have a clear perception of the ideas in their own minds in order that they may be able to put them clearly before the Commission as they individually can. And we are convinced that, unless they set about from now to prepare themselves and be thoroughly equipped for the coming investigation, they may have themselves to blame if the recommendations of the Commission in no way correspond with their wishes and sentiments.

Under the circumstances we are glad to notice that, at least in Bombay, a beginning has been made in the direction which we have pointed out above as essential for the practical purpose in view. Professor Kale, who is an academic student of economics, has done well in placing before the newly-founded Economic Society what are the problems of trade and industry which the British Parliament will have to consider for the welfare of the Empire at large when the war drum ceases to beat. A well-read student, both thoughtful and cautious, he has submitted to the members of the Society his own views on the subject, which have at least the great merit of clarity. He has formulated eleven different propositions, each of which if properly handled and discussed between now and the opening of the Commission, will no doubt go a great way to put before that body a well reasoned-out scheme. But what is most wanted at this juncture is the ripe experience of persons actually at work in the large trades and industries. The discussion, if it is to proceed seriously on practical lines must be based on the mature opinions of this class of men. It will never do to have mere bookworms. Bookworms have their own uses in Indian economic structure. But unless men versed in business and business economics are enlisted to take part in these discussions, along with the arm chair economists, it is to be feared nothing substantial and worthy of the serious consideration of the Commission will ensue.

THE LATE MR. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

Yet one more breach has been made in the tried phalanx of Congress leaders by the death of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer announced yesterday. Born in 1855, Mr. Subramania Iyer was advanced in age and his state of health some years ago compelled him to withdraw from active public life. But even up to the time of his death, his public spirit and solicitude for his country were as youthful and fresh as ever. The Congress and the Indian press have between them contributed to the development of Indian political life. And it was the almost unique claim of Mr. Subramania Iyer that he was one of the great pioneers in both fields. Of Mr. Iyer's journalistic achievements, it is no exaggeration to say that by establishing the "Hindu," not merely did he fulfil a keenly-felt want for a journal voicing popular opinion, but, by the way he conducted it, he made it a great power. Some idea of the prestige which he established for this organ of independent public opinion among the governing class, as well as among the people, can be gathered from the fact that Lord Ripon, whenever he had occasion to ascertain public opinion on any important measure, used to say: "Take the 'Hindu,' and see what it says." To vernacular journalism, too, his services were no less great. The "Swadesamitran," the establishment of which in 1882, fulfilled his long-cherished ambition of starting a Tamil organ for the education of the masses,—only recently celebrated its Silver Jubilee, and the enthusiastic public appreciation of Mr. Iyer's services which marked that occasion bore ample testimony to the incalculable share that journal has had in the political education of the people in Southern India.

But, if Mr. Subramania Iyer was one of the greatest of Indian journalists of his day, he was also one of those stalwarts who from the very beginning nourished with care the tender child of Indian political aspirations, which has now grown to be the greatest unconventional popular assembly in the world. Of his connection with the Congress it is enough to say that he was accorded the honour of moving the first Resolution in the first Congress and that he was, until prevented by his health, a regular attendant of each session of the Congress, and that in almost every Congress he was entrusted with the task of moving important resolutions. As a proof of the place he occupied in the public life of the country, it is interesting to recall that he was sent to England as a Madras representative to give evidence before the Welby Commission. It is needless to state that the evidence which he gave was very valuable and has been much admired for the grasp of public questions that it displayed. His long association with the public life of this country and his experience of its disappointed hopes latterly tended to shake his faith in what has been described as the old "mendicant" methods of agitation. His services in connection with the Swadeshi movement were among the most valuable that he rendered to the country. In spite of extreme ill-health, he undertook tours throughout South India, and preached the gospel of Swadeshism to the masses, in the vernacular. In fact, what little of Swadeshi spirit exists in Southern India is due principally to his efforts. Mr. Iyer again was no less staunch a friend of social reform. But, unlike many a "friend" of social reform, he showed himself to be a social reformer of the practical type, when he had his widowed daughter re-married, an act which for a time entailed social ostracism. In fact, his zeal in this direction often brought him into troubled waters. By his death Southern India loses the one man who, more than any other, contributed to the building up of its public life during a long period of more than three decades, and India mourns a great and faithful servant.

Notes of the Day

The Washington Farce Again.

It is some days since we were asked to expect an America-German rupture the very next day. We ventured to cast some doubt on the seriousness of the expectation, a doubt which was justified. The Note has not gone yet, and, by way of ensuring that it shall not go for some time, if at all, the President is taking the precaution of submitting the whole submarine issue to a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives before he sends it. Meanwhile, things are pursuing the normal course on such occasions. The contents of the Note are being kept secret, but, in spite of this, everybody knows all about it and it is,—again of course,—the "most emphatic" that President Wilson has yet written,—probably it threatens to give the Kaiser two good slaps instead of one! And Count Bernstorff yesterday (Tuesday) called on Mr. Lansing who declined to discuss the submarine issue. The telegram stating that when the Count called they had a long conversation on the subject of the submarine issue has not yet been received,—but it will come. In the meanwhile, the one thing that is really missing is the announcement of the sinking of a vessel with a large number of Americans on board, which usually comes to add point to the really stern attitude of the worthy President!

The Reported Cabinet Crisis.

Rather like President Wilson's imminent ruptures with Germany are the imminent cabinet crises on the question of compulsion. At the time that the Military Service Bill was under discussion we had a cabinet crisis every day. One side announced daily that Mr. Lloyd George was not going to stand it any longer, and would resign with the rest of the Compulsionists if Mr. Asquith did not give way immediately; the other side daily announced the imminent defection of the Voluntaryists. In the end the Government lost Sir John Simon,—and was all the better for it,—and Mr. Asquith, with his wonderful capacity for smoothing over differences, succeeded in rallying the Voluntaryists to his side. Now when we read the long telegram from Reuter predicting the likely break-up of the Cabinet over the recruiting question, we feel inclined to follow the advice that the Premier would himself give us to "wait and see," before accepting these alarmist rumours of the impending resignation of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir William Robertson or, on the other hand, of Mr. Henderson. We have infinite trust in the ability of Mr. Asquith to get out of the difficulty without shedding any of the most important members of his Government.

Advance Local Self-Government!

Few have been the things in regard to which more bitter disillusionment has been recently felt by the people of this country than the vaunted solicitude of Government to promote the cause of local self-government by taking substantial steps in advancing it. The decision of the Punjab Government to reject the modest demand to convert the present notified areas committees into municipalities will emphasise this feeling. The Resolution in this respect moved in the Punjab Council yesterday was, as Sir P. C. Chatterji said, in consonance not merely with the policy of local self-government as laid down by Lord Ripon,—and we may add as recommended by the Government of India Resolution of April last,—but also with the spirit of village communities which fostered self-government. The arguments advanced on behalf of the Government are amazing. Mr. Parker, the Advocate-General, is reported to have said triumphantly that the Resolution was wrong in scope as it asked Government to ascertain local feeling whereas, he said, it was for the people to make their feelings known. That is a great discovery! Mr. Parker misunderstood the language of the Resolution and could not realize that, circumstanced as they are, the non-official members of the Council must beg and like beggars must pay the penalty of hedging in their demands with unnecessary safeguards to meet the whims of the giver. The provisos as to the ascertainment of public opinion was obviously inserted to blunt the edge of Government opposition. The astounding statement of the Lieutenant-Governor that municipal government did not sum up the whole field of local self-government defeats ment.

Chief of Ichalkaranji's Gift.

There is probably hardly any country in the world, except India, the students of which have to journey to a distant foreign country to qualify themselves for some of the professions and the prize posts in public service. The result is that many of the most brilliant and promising young men are debarred by reason of their poverty from realising themselves fully. The system of scholarships to assist students, especially poor students, in prosecuting their studies to completion, though useful in all countries, is therefore almost indispensable in India. There cannot indeed be too many endowments of this character and the announcement that the Chief of Ichalkaranji has handed over to a Trust a sum of Rs. 70,000 for giving scholarships to students going to foreign countries to compete for the Civil Service and other examinations, is therefore all the more welcome. We hope the example shown by the Chief of Ichalkaranji will be followed by other chiefs and men of wealth. The pressing need of India is for wide diffusion of education and an increasing number of educated men of the highest ability, for the latter alone can stimulate the spread of education.

The Late General Hoghton.

The news of the death of Brigadier-General F. A. Hoghton in Mesopotamia, remarks "The Pioneer," will have been received with regret by his many friends in India and more particularly in Simla where Mrs. Hoghton now is. General Hoghton obtained his first commission in the East Yorks in March, 1883, and joined the Indian Army in March, 1887. He attained the rank of Brigadier-General in December, 1914. He had seen service on the North-West Frontier in 1897-98 when he was D.A.-Q.-M.-G. for Intelligence in the Mohmand campaign and Field-Intelligence Officer in the Tirah campaign. He was present at the operations in the Bara and Bazar valleys, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal and clasp. When the present war broke out Colonel Hoghton, as he then was, was employed at Army Headquarters as head of the old Intelligence branch. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the command of the Delhi and Bareilly Brigade and was present in Delhi in the cold weather of 1914-15. He was sent to the Straits in the troublous times which arose in the spring of 1915 and since then has been continuously on active service. He was shut up with General Townshend in Kut-el-Amara and his death from gastritis was due to the climatic and other hardships which that force is experiencing.

A Blackburn Soldier's Pocket Book.

Herr Karl Rosner, the war correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger," publishes the story of a Blackburn soldier's diary in an article entitled "Spring is Coming." He remembers a notebook which came into his hands after an attack on Ypres last September. Herr Rosner was standing by an outpost, when a German soldier came along, "with staring eyes and heavy shoulders and hands hanging lifelessly at his sides." When asked what was the matter, the soldier gazed abstractedly at the roaring artillery far away, and then pulled a slender, well-worn pocket-book with an elastic band round it out of his tunic.

"I have got him here," he muttered.

"Who do you mean?" asked Herr Rosner.

"Ah—my Englishman—the fellow who was going to hurl a hand grenade at me." The man shuddered as though he were cold, and added: "But I was quicker with my rifle-butt——"

And, says Herr Rosner, as he fingered the little book with restless hands and took off the elastic band, I took it from his hand and opened it. "Soldier's Small Book" stood on the first page, and underneath was the name "Thomas Kenyon Towneley, of Blackburn" who was once a clerk and later of the Royal Scots Fusiliers

"He died straight away," said the soldier then. "And when it was all over and we had beaten off the rest, I took this out of his pocket. He is the first man I have——. And I was a clerk before this,—and so was he. And there, those postcards. He was just like them. And the other is,—his girl. But what can one do? It is war. And only one can be left,—so you have to let fly. It makes you quite dizzy when you do such things. One is a soldier,—of course,—but a human being after all. I mean,—perhaps it is hard to understand, and he wanted to kill me. But when I came back again to where he lay, then,—how shall I say it?—then I felt as though one of my own had died."

He gave Herr Rosner the pocket-book and the photographs except one, which he said he would frame when he got home.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 19.

Dr. Sunderlal's appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University is hailed with satisfaction.

But the Benares public is anxiously awaiting the announcement regarding the appointment of Province Chancellor.

Considering that Dr. Sunderlal is a busy practitioner and ordinarily resides at Allahabad, the people expect that some distinguished Indian educationist residing at Benares would be selected.

It is hoped that nominations to the Senate will shortly be announced.

Nothing apparently is to be done regarding the election of a principal for the Central Hindu College till the Court is formed.

INDIAN TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

ADDRESS BY PROF. V. G. KALE.

At a meeting of the Indian Economic Society held on Monday at the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College in opening a discussion on the subject of "Indian Trade after the War," said:—

You are aware that India's fiscal policy has been excluded from the scope of the inquiry entrusted to the Industries Commission whose appointment was announced in the Viceregal Council some time ago. This exclusion is most unfortunate. The economic development of a nation is so intimately bound up with its fiscal policy that an inquiry into the industrial possibilities of India cannot be complete or useful unless it includes an investigation into the fiscal policy of the country. The inquiry of the Holland Commission will certainly be valuable so far as it goes. But it is bound to prove defective and inconclusive on account of the restriction imposed upon it. The deliberate omission of the fiscal relations of India to the other parts of the Empire and to foreign countries from the purview of the forthcoming enquiry, is defended on two grounds. The first argument is that it is a controversial matter and all controversy ought to be avoided during the present time of the war. This argument would have been unanswerable if animated discussions of trade policy were not being carried on in Great Britain and in this country. Our Councils and our press are not free from the controversy and in England, that is the dominating problem engaging the attention of everybody. The British Government is being called upon to abandon free trade and at once adopt a policy of protection. The Chambers of Commerce in India are going to meet in a conference and deliberate upon the future trade policy of this country. If this kind of discussion is considered necessary, I fail to see what harm would have been done if the Holland Commission had recorded opinions and made recommendations in connection with the question of India's fiscal policy. India's demand for fiscal autonomy and protection, is perhaps inconsistent with other interests and the attitude of Lancashire. But when the other people are frankly and openly airing their views, India and the Holland Commission could have been allowed, without detriment, to record theirs His Majesty's Government were unnecessarily frightened by the bogey of controversy and their restriction of the scope of the Commission's inquiry is calculated only to mar its usefulness.

INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

Secondly, we are told that inasmuch as the trade relations of the various parts of the British Empire towards one another and of the Empire towards the Allies and other nations, will be discussed in a comprehensive way by his Majesty's Government in consultation with the representatives of the self-governing Colonies and the Allies, an inquiry into the same question by a body like the Holland Commission would be worse than useless. True, the whole problem is very complex and large and the interests involved are divergent and conflicting. The Imperial Government will therefore be certainly more competent to deal with it than a commission's enquiry in India. This does not, however, make an inquiry in this country and from the Indian standpoint, superfluous. On the contrary, a deliberate pronouncement made by the Holland Commission and the facts and opinion recorded by it would have materially assisted. His Majesty's Government in finding out a solution. The adoption by his Majesty's Government of the Commission's or anybody's view was not obligatory on it, and a clear exposition of the situation and of public opinion in India, would have proved extremely serviceable. The Dominions are being freely consulted as to the post-war trade policy and their representatives are being allowed even to attend cabinet meetings and the Allied conferences. In one of his speeches recently made, Mr. Asquith referred to the need of Indian interests and views being consulted and he gave a promise that whatever the trend of opinion may be at the Paris Conference, no decisive step would be taken without the knowledge and consent of Parliament. Like the Governments of the Colonies, the Indian Government has most probably been asked to state its views with respect to the fiscal policy of the Empire and Lord Hardinge more than hinted in a speech, the other day, that he had communicated his opinion to the Imperial Government.

FISCAL NEEDS OF INDIA.

The Holland Commission will, incidentally if not directly, deal with the fiscal needs of India. The Government of India will seriously consider the question and place its opinion on record if it has not already done so. The Chambers of Commerce in India are going to meet together for considering the future of the Indian fiscal system. It, therefore, behoves all who take any interest in the subject, to formulate their views as to the position India should take up on the termination of the war. There are three problems with which the Imperial Government is, at the moment, confronted. (1) The organization and concentration of the resources of the British Empire and of the Allies with a view to prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour and bringing it to a speedy termination. (2) Taking concerted measures betimes to frustrate Germany's attempt to re-establish economic and political domination over other nations, and to make the recurrance of a war, like the present struggle, impossible; (3) Readjusting the trade relations (a) within the Empire, (b) with the Allies, (c) the neutrals and (d) the enemy nations. As to the first of these objects, all energy must be concentrated upon its attainment irrespective of traditional policy, preconceived notions and accepted fiscal and economic theories. The second aim appears to be inconsistent with the hopes and aspirations as to future international relations, engendered by statements which were so common in people's mouths in the early stages of the war. The present struggle was regarded as a war upon war and a harbinger of permanent peace and goodwill among the nations of the world. Opposed to this view we now hear a talk of boycotting Germany, killing her trade and reducing her to a position of weakness and obscuro helplessness. Many thoughtful people do not believe in the feasibility of measures to be taken to humble and crush Germany with the fiscal weapon, some want real peace and harmony after the war and not a condition of silent resentment and steady preparation for a renewal of the struggle.

A WARNING.

A boycott of German goods and a fiscal campaign against the enemy even after the close of the war, during the war no measure of attack and punishment will be too severe, are perhaps necessitated by the urgent requirements of the situation. The British Empire and the allies will have to repair the ravages of the war and mutual concession and co-operation among them will help them a good deal. Otherwise, there is the danger of Germany pursuing the old unscrupulous trade policy to the detriment of the Allies and trying again to rear the fabric of its political ambition upon the foundations of trade. Europe must be saved from the demon of militarism which feeds upon trade and hence the anxiety of the Allies to isolate Germany and keep it weak and incapable of harm to neighbours. There is a perfect agreement upon this question among the Allies, but how far any permanent fiscal arrangements based upon the principle of excluding the enemy may be evolved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, is more than one can say at present. So many conflicting interests will have to be considered and adjusted and divergent claims to special consideration satisfied. If the Allies are able to devise a tariff scheme which will bind all of them together with bonds of friendship, it will be one of the biggest fiscal organisations the world has even seen. The resources of the Allies are sufficiently varied and vast and a kind of allied Zollverien may be formed with preferential trde within and high tariff walls against their present enemies. What will, however, be the economic and political consequences of such a customs union? Will not the world be divided into two rival camps preparing to harm and crush each other and will not the present war have been fought in vain if the pre-war conditions are to be perpetuated? What attitude will America and other neutrals take? These are questions to which it is not easy to find an answer and we must be on our guard against hastily building up fiscal castles, which may not stand the test of time and experience. Whatever policy is finally adopted, must have for its justification, the predominant claim of the defence and prosperity of the Empire and of the Allies. In deciding, on the termination of the war, what will be our trade relations with the outside world, we ought not to be hurried away by resentment or desire to take revenge.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The idea of extending preferential treatment to the trade of the Allies, is entirely the product of the war and comrades in arms will also be faithful comrades in times of peace. But preferential trade within the Empire is an old scheme brought into prominence by the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain who proposed to knit the colonies to the mother country by ties of trade concessions and hoped thereby also to stimulate the industries of England. The tariff reform movement thus initiated, has now gained extraordinary strength by the sacrifices the mother country and the colonies are making for the defence of the common heritage. During the last few years the solidarity of the Empire has been steadily growing and the Dominions have been admitted to the inner counsels of the Empire. The part, India has played in the war, her spontaneous and unflinching loyalty, her cheerful sacrifices and the bravery of her sons on the battlefield, have brought about a happy, though only a slight, change in the old British and Colonial attitude towards this dependency, and if her representatives are admitted to the Imperial Conference which will shape the future destiny of the Empire, her status and prestige will be considerably enhanced. One serious drawback in India's position is that there is no popular Government in this country and India being a dependency, her people will not stand upon the same level as the people of the self-governing colonies. The Imperial Government will think for us and decide matters for us and the voice of the Indian people will not be directly heard in the councils of the Empire. India's low status as a dependency is the reason why, while the premiers of the Dominions are being freely consulted in the matter of trade policy, representatives of India have to look on the scene as mere spectators.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

When soon after the close of the Boer War Mr. Chamberlain raised the issue of preferential trade within the Empire, the Government of India were asked to state their views. As no definite scheme had been placed before them. Lord Curzon's Government could only lay down certain general propositions. They refused to be involved in any fiscal wars and claimed complete liberty for themselves to regulate their tariff. They did not believe that India's import trade being in the bulk with Great Britain and subject to a low revenue duty she could make no further concessions. The position is materially the same to-day as it was 13 years ago. Sixty per cent. of our imports come from Great Britain and the exports consisting mainly of raw materials, are distributed among foreign countries. If a readjustment of trade relations takes place, India will be called upon to admit British goods entirely duty free, impose a light duty on the imports from our Allies and subject German and Austrian goods to prohibitive import duties. The result of this will be that India will have to sacrifice a very large source of her Revenue and this loss in the customs cannot be made good by heavier duties imposed upon enemy goods. The exports of our raw materials to England and the colonies will be duty free or will bear a nominal duty while those to enemy countries will be charged with heavy duties. On the credit side of the account of trade adjustment, we shall have the disappearance of the obnoxious cotton excise duties. The experience of this year's budget tells us how we must rely more and more, as the years roll on, on customs duties for the growing revenue we require for urgent reforms. If this source is to be cut off on the plea of inter-imperial free trade, export duties will have to take the place of the customs and they may not be equally productive. The case will be further complicated and made more difficult by the preference which will have to be shown to the Allies. Such a scheme of preferential trade will not be a business proposition.

THE INTERESTS OF INDIA.

None of those who have waxed eloquent over the idea of an Imperial Zollverein, have been able to show that their pet project will be an advantageous bargain to India. They talk of India's sacrifices but not of her gain. We have been already doing for years past so much for the defence of the Empire and it is not justice to demand from India any further contributions. I am, of course, speaking of trade arrangements of the after-war period. So long the war lasts India wil not grudge anything she is asked to give. But when we speak of fiscal dispositions of a more or less permanent character, we have seriously to consider how they will affect the true interests of the Indian people. In this matter there is no analogy between India and the self-governing colonies and India ought not to be judged by the standard of the latter.

PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

One of the aims of preferential trade has been the promotion of British industries. Mr. Chamberlain laid stress upon it and the Chambers of Commerce in England are doing the same thing to-day. We, in India, have also been speaking of the opportunity of the war being taken to promote indigenous industries. The Holland Commission has been appointed for the purpose of suggesting what measures may be taken to achieve that object. The fiscal policy of India will have to be so shaped as to facilitate the economic development of the people. So long we have had free trade thrust upon us because England worshipped that fetish. We do not know if that discredited theory will be given up after the close of the war. We must not lose sight of the fact that England had continued to be a free-trading nation because it paid her to do so. Preferential trade, it seems, will force protection upon that country now, though to a moderate extent. But it shall be allowed to protect our industries when England turns protectionist. The true test will come when the interests of Lancashire and those of India will have to be reconciled, and past experience does not lend support to the hope that the interest of Indian indigenous industries will be protected when they come in conflict with extraneous interests. British free-traders are showing signs of readiness to revise their opinions in the light of recent experience; but their protectionism will be as inconsistent with our interests as their faith in free trade has been. Every scheme of Imperial preference that will, therefore, be adumbrated for our benefit will have to be closely scrutinised and its weak points exposed.

SITUATION ANALYSED.

The propositions which I have therefore to submit for your consideration, are:—(1) The volume of opinion, which is growing stronger every day in England and the colonies as also in the Allied countries, seems likely to lead to a modification of the present free trade policy of Great Britain; (2) While imports coming from enemy countries will be penalized, those hailing from the component parts of the Empire will be encouraged; (3) The Allied nations will be treated favourably; (4) What are called the key industries of Great Britain will be supported by the State; (5) India and the colonies will be called upon to give preferential treatment to British and allied imports; (6) In the matter of exports also similar concessions will have to be made; (7) As the bulk of our imports are British, there is no scope for further encouragement; (8) Preferential trade will entail heavy loss of revenue to India; (9) Our indigenous industries are not likely to benefit; (10) Inter-Imperial free trade, therefore, is not a business proposition; (11) Every scheme must therefore be closely examined and tested before it is accepted.

The view I have taken will strike some as rather too gloomy and exaggerated. But I may state that it is based upon a study of India's economic and political condition and of the schemes of Imperial preference which have been so far adumbrated. A fresh scheme may indeed be formulated and it may offer certain definite advantages. My plea is that unless and until those advantages are clear and tangible we should not be hurried into the acceptance of any project. I know there must be a give and take and exchange of sacrifices in such matters. My conclusion therefore is that the whole subject must be carefully studied in the light of the fiscal agitation that is now going on in England, in the light of our experience of the past and of our aspirations for the future. I do not wish that you should take my conclusions on trust and I have only opened a discussion of the most interesting subject, I have placed one view before you and I should be pleased to have it criticised.

Up to March last Assam planters have subscribed Rs. 100,700 to the war relief fund. They have now resolved that the monthly sum of £150 subscribed to date to the Belgian Relief Fund should cease and that this amount should be forwarded monthly to the Red Cross Mesopotamian Fund, until the donations amounted to £1,650, this sum being the amount subscribed to date to the Belgian Relief Fund.

MR. G. SUBRAMANYA IYER.

DEATH OF EMINENT INDIAN PUBLICIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

The death occurred last evening of Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer, formerly founder and editor of the "Hindu" of Madras and afterwards of the "Swadesha Mitran." Mr. Iyer had been ill for a long time. He was a well-known Congressman and was one of those who gave evidence before the Welby Commission in England.

Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, was born in January, 1855, in Tiruvadi, in the Tanjore District; he was the fourth of seven sons of Ganapathy Dikshitar, a Brahmin pleader. He was sent for his education first to the local school, and afterwards to St. Peter's College, Tanjore, where he passed his F. A. examination in 1873. After spending a year at the Madras Normal School he was appointed a teacher in the Church of Scotland Mission School, and afterwards became a teacher in Pachiyappa's High School. He graduated in 1877 as a private candidate, and was then appointed Headmaster of the Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School.

In collaboration with the late Mr. Veeraraghava Chariar and others Mr. Subramania Iyer founded the "Hindu", which, as editor, he conducted with ability and consciousness for twenty years. When he severed his connection with the "Hindu" in 1898, he started a new weekly English journal, called the "United India", which he conducted for some time with his usual ability, his usual liberty.

Mr. Iyer had long cherished the ambition of establishing a Tamil organ for the education of the masses; this he realized in 1882, when the "Swadesamitran" was started as a weekly—and under his sole proprietorship, became a daily paper in 1898.

Mr. Iyer had been connected with the Indian National Congress ever since its inception, and he was accorded the honour of moving the first resolution in the first Congress. Since then he had been a regular attendant at nearly every session. In 1902 he was invited to preside over the deliberations of the Madras Provincial Conference, held at Coconada; in September, 1907, he was President of the District Conference at Chittoor, and of the District Conference at Tanjore in 1908. In 1898 he was selected as the Madras delegate to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure in London.

He had been connected with the civic life of Madras for many years, and had been an active member of the Corporation; probably no man during the last thirty years had contributed so much as Mr. Iyer towards the building up of public life in Southern India.

COMMOTION IN PRUSSIAN DIET

DR. LIEBKNECHT'S OUTBURST.

Details of the speech of Dr. Liebnecht, which caused the wild scene in the Prussian Diet in mail week are available now. The "Cologne Gazette" states that the debate was on the Education debate, and the Socialist leader said: "Education today serves to strengthen militarism and capitalism. You act as if you wished to throw open the road to education to the people also, but that is only because capitalism requiries soldiers. You give commissions to non-commissioned officers because the dregs of the proletariat are required for service.

"The teaching of history is systematically distorted for the purpose of introducing into the schools a certain political conviction, and also hatred against England. The militarising of schools converts them into training stables for war. You educate your children to be war machines.

POISONED BOMBS.

"U-boat war and poisoned bombs are their ideals. In the schools, not only should the horror of that Sarajevo murder be taught, but it should also be taught that there were wide circles in Germany and Austria who regarded this murder as a godsend."

At these words a wild uproar arose in the House, and the President rang his bell.

Dr. Liebknecht, continuing, said: "It is true; it is the full truth."

The President called the speaker to order, and the majority of members left the Chamber.

Dr. Liebknecht went on: "Like the Thirty Years' War, so also the present war has a demoralising and baneful effect on education. The educational ideal of the bourgeoisie centres in the death struggle. Thus the liberation of the working class cannot come."

The President for the second time called the speaker to order.

"LOWER ARMS."

Dr. Liebknecht continued: "The workers themselves must tackle the job. The troops must not fight only in the trenches; they ought to lower their arms and direct them against the common enemy."

The President rang his bell, and Dr. Liebnecht tried to speak further, but the President continued ringing his bell, and then said: "I beg those gentlemen to stand up who will wish to hear Dr. Liebknecht." Only the Socialists stood up. Dr. Liebknecht was accordingly forbidden to speak, amid loud applause from the majority.

Dr. Liebknecht tried to speak, but could not make himself heard owing to the terrific commotion. As he was leaving the tribune there were loud shouts of "Out with him."

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POONA, April 19.

Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji, has handed over to a Trust consisting of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, Mr. D. B. Chitnis, Solicitor of Bombay, and the Chief himself, a sum of Rs. 70,000 for giving scholarships to Indians, especially Brahman students, going to foreign countries for competing in the Civil Service and other examinations.

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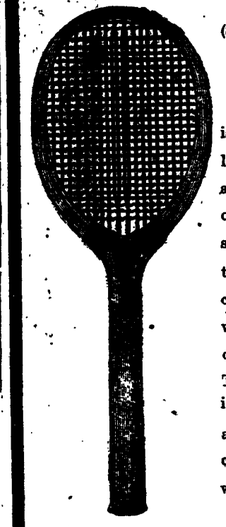

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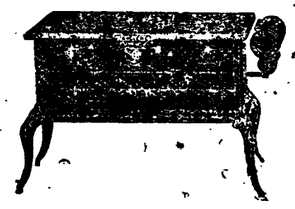

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